The Pictorial Times

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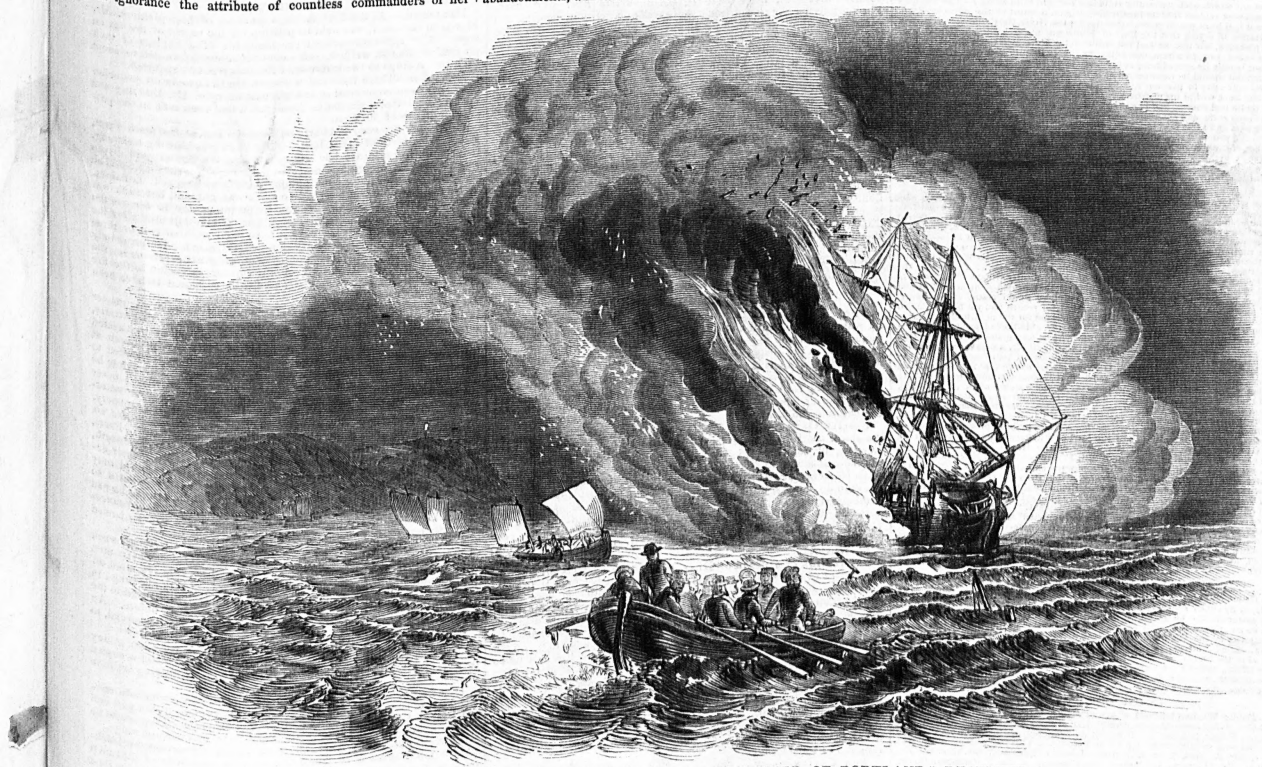
CASUALTIES OF THE SEA.

IT was thought that a great point had been achieved in Great Britain when underwriters were created and insurance offices established. If they cannot save ships and cargoes from destruction by fire, or the dangers of the deep, thought the pensive public, they will, at all events, so fence the indemnity they guarantee with conditions, that owners will take care their vessels shall be seaworthy, their masters experienced and reliable, and the cargoes taken on board free from spontaneous combustibility. Moreover they will combine to exercise a wholesome influence over the Government of the country, and ensure the appropriation of a sufficient proportion of the revenue to the construction of beacons, lighthouses, and piers, and the removal, when practicable, of such formidable natural enemies as sunken rocks. Alas for the vanity of human calculations! England has been a great maritime nation for three hundred years, and she is yet a very long way from the complete accomplishment of any of the objects anticipated from her presumed wisdom and admitted skill. Though she sends hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping out of her ports every year, and harbours a corresponding number of foreign and British vessels, which bring her riches from all the corners of the earth, insecurity is still the characteristic of her shores, gross ignorance the attribute of countless commanders of her mercantile navy, and intrinsic worthlessness the feature of hundreds of her ships. Ask the legislature to sanction the construction of a new beacon—some "great arithmetician" forthwith starts up, and alarms his colleagues with a minute calculation of the cost of the enterprise, showing that each adult in the United Kingdom must be mulcted in the additional tax of seven-eighths of a farthing per annum to meet the additional expenditure. The project of the beacon is abandoned, and a week afterwards a "tall barque" goes ashore on the very spot suggested as a fitting locality for such an index of danger. The loss in life and property by the accident probably exceeds the estimate of the expense of the Pharos, and the event is in all likelihood but the forerunner (as it is assuredly the successor) of a thousand similar disasters; but, as we have often said, experience is not accepted as a public teacher by the public rulers, and so the evil continues. Urge upon merchants and shipowners the duty, as well as the advantage, of insisting upon certain professional qualifications among the captains and mates of ships. Away they go to their ledgers to compute the cost of advanced wages to a superior class of servants. Horrible! each voyage will put them to the expense of probably two or three hundred pounds more! They cannot think of it. Let ignorance prevail, and ships sail economically. The next day the policy on the ship is underwritten at perhaps one half the cost more than would be charged if the commanders were avowedly competent, and a few months later she is run upon a lee shore from sheer stupidity, or cowardice, or design, and the profit that the cargo would have realised is lost to the speculator. To save 250*l.*, two thousand five hundred, and perhaps a few lives, are sacrificed. Here again the converse of the adage *experientia docet* is presented. The same mistaken economy sends vessels to sea with worn out copper, no life boats or fire engines, a crew of boys and ordinaries, a paucity of anchors, a single chronometer (and not always that), old charts which exclude half the most important discoveries, and a scanty allowance of provisions.

Under such a system of penury, improvidence, and carelessness, what other consequences can be looked for than those which present themselves every day? Wrecks, fires, sudden foundings, abandonments, and the sacrifice of human life. The press is at all times fecund of such calamities; and as winter, with its dark nights and hazy weather, approaches, they multiply to a frightful extent. Look at the roll of casualties for the past week only. The Lady Kennaway abandoned from her inability to resist a gale of wind; provisions short; the boats incapable of living in the sea; assistance not to be had. Another vessel of 400 tons burnt to the water's edge within sight of Weymouth; coast and channel wrecks without number; crews drifting about in small boats and rafts; and many more calamities which the limits of the largest papers will not permit them to report, even if the ravenous ocean left sufficient people alive to tell each sad tale, and detail its causes.

By a letter from Zetland, we learn that on the 22d ult., the day on which eight of the Lybster fishermen were drowned, the Zetland Isles were visited by a fearful gale of wind from the eastward. A tremendous sea was immediately raised along the whole coast. On that day the packet-boat which runs between Lerwick and the North Isles left the former place, with eight individuals on board, and being overtaken by the storm, the frail bark was upset near Yell, and her unfortunate crew sunk beneath the waters. The occurrence of so many disasters on these northern shores, in such a short space of time, has created the deepest sensation. Within the short space of three weeks, not fewer than thirty-four individuals have been drowned in the narrow range of the counties of Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, entailing an amount of suffering beyond description.

It would be presumptuous in the highest degree to affirm that every loss could be averted if human agency were properly directed, and all human means tried that a sense of the dangers to be encountered could devise. The elements in their fury are doubtless intended to serve as the instruments of Almighty wrath to chastise the vanity of man. But the same beneficence which watches over the lives of those who "go down to the sea in ships," has indicated the methods by which various misfortunes may be shunned, and it is nothing less than a wanton tempting of fate to neglect their employment. To narrow the question in its application to Great Britain alone—do we adopt *all* reasonable measures, and in a sufficient degree, to stave off calamity? Are we, as a nation, sufficiently alive to the importance of our commerce to require that those who are immediately concerned in its prosecution shall take every proper precaution to render ships seaworthy, and crews and commanders effective, and to diminish the dangers with which our shores are beset? By a report published very recently, it appears that not less a sum than 46,000*l.* has been paid for the northern lighthouses alone by 163,166 vessels in the coasting trade during the past year; and corresponding sums have doubtless been paid for similar lights on other parts of the coast. There is, therefore, no indisposition among the *bona fide* traders to do their part, *when required by law*, and there is clearly no obstacle to the enactment of laws that shall compel the adoption of all salutary precautions. Still an immensity is left undone that ought to be accomplished. The whole blame, then, clearly lies with the supineness of the legislature, and we would strongly urge constituencies to impress their several representatives with this belief in the heavy responsibility they incur.



BURNING OF THE SHIP "ROBERT SHAW," OFF THE "BILL OF PORTLAND," DECEMBER 6.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday, Dec. 13.

The only business of importance transacted was the first reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was ordered for Tamworth in the room of Mr. W. Yates Peel, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Lord J. Russell gave notice that if the royal assent should be given to the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, by Monday next, he should on that day move that the House do adjourn to Thursday, the 3d of February.—The Noble Lord, in reply to Mr. C. Lushington, stated that the copies of a protest of certain bishops against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the bishopric of Hereford, and his own answers, were authentic documents, but he had not authorised the publication of them.—Mr. Pattison asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer who the authorities were who had suggested the participation by the Government in the interest on the loans to be made by the Bank under the Treasury letter. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that at the time in question he was in constant communication with the governor and deputy-governor of the Bank, and in the course of conversation it was agreed that that condition should be inserted. Mr. Pattison would not have put the question had not both those gentlemen assured him that day, that they were no parties to the arrangement.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. Sandars, replied, that it was not the intention of the Government to propose any further suspension of the navigation laws after March next.—Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. Ewart, stated that some convicts had recently been sent out to Van Diemen's Land, with conditional pardons, liable to no restraint except as regarded their not returning to England.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. T. Baring, intimated that the French government had manifested a strong desire to co-operate with Great Britain in putting an end to the present state of things in the River Plate. The French authorities had sent out instructions for raising the blockade; and that object effected there would be a fair prospect of the termination of hostilities.—Mr. J. O'Connell put some questions, which were replied to by Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the expulsion of the Jesuits from Switzerland.—Sir G. Grey, in answer to Sir W. Joliffe, stated that a turnpike trusts and highway Bill was under the consideration of the Government.—The third reading of the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill led to a further debate; and, on a division, the motion was carried by a majority of 173 to 14.—On the question of bringing up the report of the Railways Bill, Mr. A. Stafford brought the condition of railway labourers under the notice of the House, after which the report was brought up and several amendments made, particularly as regarded compensation to landowners and the serving of notices. The Public Works (Ireland) Bill went through committee.—Mr. Labouchere, in an explanatory speech, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the operation of part of the Act for making further provision for the government of the New Zealand islands. The other Hon. Members taking part in the discussion were, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. V. Smith, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. Hume, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Aglionby, Sir E. Buxton, and Mr. Plumtre.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the nomination of the members of the committee on commercial distress and the currency. Mr. Hume moved, and Col. Sibthorp seconded, the amendment for adjourning the question until the 4th of February. After some discussion, the House divided, when the motion for adjournment was negatived by a majority of 89. Lord G. Bentinck moved to increase the number of the committee to 30, when the House again divided: for the amendment 45; for the original motion 136. After some discussion, the motion that the committee consist of 26 members was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday, Dec. 15.

A discussion of some length took place on the presentation of a petition by Lord Brougham, relative to the case of Mr. H. A. Brown, convicted of bigamy in Dublin, but since pardoned, the allegation being that by the course pursued in his liberation the petitioner had been deprived of the power of arresting Mr. Brown for debt.—Earl Grey, in reply to the Duke of Richmond, stated the course which was being pursued with respect to honorary decorations to the army and navy for services performed during the war.—Lord Stanley concluded a speech on the affairs of Italy, and in reference to the Earl of Minto's presence in that country, by asking whether provision had been made for discharging the duty of Lord Privy Seal in the Noble Earl's absence, and on the assumption that the Noble Earl was in Italy under the orders of his government, to what his instructions addressed themselves, and whether or no he was accredited to the Pope, or to any other Italian sovereign, and if so, what were the limits of his authority? Also whether England had or had not a desire to interfere, not merely by force, but my moral influence, or by the encouragement of its accredited minister, in the internal affairs of Italy, or in destroying those forms of government which each particular state had thought fit to adopt?—The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that no inconvenience would result in the office of Privy Seal, as it had been put in commission during the Noble Earl's absence. He had no hesitation in saying that the Earl of Minto was not travelling in Italy merely for his pleasure, but that he had left this country accredited to all the sovereigns of Italy except one, to whom, according to the constitution of this country, he could not legally be accredited; at the same time he thought it most desirable that England should be represented at Rome, though at present the law interposed its authority to prevent it. Satisfied he was that on every occasion Lord Minto had kept within his instructions, and that every expression he had used, or sympathy he had shown, had been founded on a desire for the separate improvement of each state, and for a well cemented friendly alliance between the Italian governments and their people.—Lord Beaumont asked whether the country adhered to the proposal that a conference should be held in Switzerland, at which a member of the Sonderbund should be present.—The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that Sir Stratford Canning had been instructed to put himself in communication with the authorities, and to give his advice upon such points as might be submitted to him.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A new writ was ordered for Sunderland in the room of Mr. D. Barclay, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—Lord G. Bentinck presented a petition from the islands of Trinidad and Dominica praying for relief, and gave notice of his intention of moving the omission of the names of Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cardwell, Sir W. Clay, and Mr. J. Wilson from the list of members to be appointed on the committee on commercial distress and currency, and to substitute for them those of Mr. Hastie, Mr. W. Brown, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. W. Patten, and Mr. Pattison.—Sir G. Grey, in reply to Colonel Dunne, stated that out of the 130 poor-law unions in Ireland, only 22 of them, mostly situate in the west of Ireland, would require additional relief beyond that provided by the act of last year; but he did not think any public advantage would result from naming them; and in answer to Major Blackall, that no return had yet been received of the total amount of poor rates collected in Ireland for the month of November last, and with respect to the employment of the able-bodied poor in districts where the rates could not be collected, the subject was under the consideration of the Government.—Sir W. Somerville, in reply to Mr. Anstey, expressed his belief that there was not a single case of ecclesiastical patronage vested in the Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. S. O'Brien giving notice that in committee on the Roman Cotholic Bill, he should move that Roman Catholics be eligible to hold that office.—The Attorney-General, at the instance of Mr. Urquhart, replied that the Government had directed him to defend the actions in the cases of Buron against Captain Denman, but must decline, pending these events, to give any further information on the subject.—The Railways Bill was read a third time.—A question of privilege, arising out of a petition presented, alleging the unconstitutional interference of the Earl of Fitzhardinge in the election for West Gloucestershire, occupied the notice of the House for some time, the debate eventually standing adjourned until Friday next.—Mr. Horsman moved certain resolutions on the subject of the powers exercised by the ecclesiastical commissioners, the concluding one being, "that from the reports of the commissioners themselves it appeared to that House that the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 77., so far as related to episcopal incomes, had not been carried out according to the intentions of Parliament." A debate of some continuance ensued, when the resolution was modified at the instance of Dr. Bowring, to the effect that the subject ought to be referred to the further consideration of Parliament. Sir G. Grey moved the previous question on the two first resolutions, which amendment was agreed to without a division; and on the third, as above, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 130 to 65.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Crime and Outrage (Ireland) and the Railways Bills were read a second time, Lord Stanley suggesting, with regard to the latter, that he thought it desirable power should be given, at the expiration of two years, that the works should be completed as rapidly as possible, provided it was done with the assent of a majority of the shareholders, instead of three fifths of those who sent in answers.—Lord Monteagle gave notice that before the adjournment, or immediately after the recess, he should bring in a Bill for the better administration of railway affairs, and the more effectual audit of railway accounts.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in answer to the Earl of St. Germans, replied that the subject of a superannuation fund for poor-law officers should receive due consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The nomination of the committee on commercial distress and the currency led to a protracted debate, but the list of names as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was eventually agreed to as follows:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Labouchere, Sir J. Graham, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Spooner, Mr. W. Beckett, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hume, Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Glyn, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Thornely, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. H. Drummond, and Mr. Tennent.—On Mr. Labouchere's name being put, Lord G. Bentinck proposed its omission, and to substitute that of Mr. Hastie, when the House divided, the numbers being 194 to 77 in favour of the original motion. Mr. Cardwell's name, in preference to that of Mr. W. Brown, was decided in the affirmative by 167 to 101. On Mr. Hume's name being proposed he expressed his hope that the House would excuse him from attendance, when Mr. Wakley moved "that Mr. Muntz be substituted;" the original motion was however carried by 188 to 97. Mr. Wakley thinking, after the desire expressed by Mr. Hume to be excused, that it was an improper course of proceeding to persist in returning the Hon. Member's name, moved the adjournment of the debate. After some discussion, Sir R. Peel stating that if Mr. Hume persisted in his resolution not to attend he should be prepared to vote for the nomination of Mr. Muntz or Mr. Hastie, Mr. Wakley withdrew his amendment. The retention of the name of Mr. Ricardo, instead of the substitution of that of Mr. Henley, was carried by 172 to 105. The last division was in favour of the nomination of Sir William Clay, for whom Lord G. Bentinck proposed to substitute Mr. Pattison, the numbers being 152 to 122.—Mr. Brotherton, with reference to the business of the House, moved that when any new business is brought on after twelve o'clock at night, if it be moved and seconded that such debate be adjourned, the Speaker so declare without putting the question to the vote. After some discussion the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 24.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Thursday, December 16.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the woolsack at 5 o'clock. Several petitions were presented with reference to Ireland, after which the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee on the Crime and Outrage Bill for Ireland. An almost unanimous expression of assent to the measure was given by several Noble Lords, which passed through committee, and the house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Several petitions for and against the admission of Jews into Parliament were presented. After some other business had been gone through, including a question put by Lord Ingestre and answered by Lord J. Russell, to the effect that the Duke of Wellington had written a letter recently to the Government on the subject of the national defences, the Noble Lord proceeded to move for a committee of the whole House on the removal of the civil and political disabilities affecting the Jews. The Noble Lord said he could only rely upon the principle of his proposition, for the number of those whose cause he advocated did not exceed 40,000, but he hoped it would not be contended that the British Parliament was never to do justice until it should be demanded by vast bodies of people; or, in other words, until it should be wrung from their fears. The Noble Lord then adverted to the late election of Baron Rothschild as a representative of the city of London, as a proof of the change which had taken place in public opinion as respected the Jews, and appealed to the House in the name of the constitution to remove the last vestiges of religious persecution. He called upon the House in the name of Christianity—in the name of a religion of love and charity, and peace and good-will to all men, to release the Jews from the proscription under which they had been so long suffering. Sir R. Inglis contended that the character of the British constitution was essentially Christian, and defied the future historian of England to point out a single instance in which the oath of office was ever taken except upon "the true faith of a Christian," or upon some other Christian symbol. It was not a valid argument to contend that, because Gibbon and other infidels had disregarded the oath, that, therefore, it was no security. With respect to Jewish disabilities, they were in no worse position than all the non-electors of the kingdom. He denied the justice of the proposition, and called on the House to pause before making so very great an inroad on the constitution of the country.—Mr. W. J. Fox made his maiden speech in favour of the motion of Lord John Russell.—Lord Ashley was of opinion that the Christian character of the House of Commons would be abrogated if the existing barrier between Jews and Christians should be broken down. In all probability a great number of Jews would find their way into Parliament, and the damage they might inflict on Christianity could not be calculated.—Mr. Gladstone said that the civil and political arguments on which the question rested were as strong in favour of the Jews as they were in any other case whatever. He at once admitted that, by the adoption of this measure, they were giving up their exclusive character of a Christian legislature; but he did not think that any evil to Christianity could result from this, so long as the vast majority of the House should continue, as there was no doubt it would continue to be, Christian.—Mr. Plumptre, in an able speech, opposed the motion.—Mr. D'Israeli said that both Lord J. Russell and Lord Ashley had considered this measure as a question of principle. With the former it was a principle of religious liberty; with the latter a principle of religious truth. The former had adopted a principle which in this country was comparatively a novel one, and upon which his Lordship, from his descent and his own personal exertions in its behalf, must ever be expected to look with respect. The Jewish race were men who acknowledged the same God, and admitted the same revelation with ourselves. The Jew should be admitted from his near affinity to the Christian. Was that denied? Then, he would ask, where was your Christianity, except in his Judaism? Sir T. Acland called upon the House to beware how it broke asunder the ties which bound together religion and legislation, and to reflect on the awful consequences which might arise from such a violation of sound principle and ancient custom. On the motion of Mr. Law the debate was adjourned. After some routine business, the House adjourned.

HISTORIC REGISTER.

Public Petitions.—From a summary of public petitions just issued it appears that since the opening of Parliament to the 8th instant, there were presented 41 petitions against the removal of Jewish disabilities, which bore 2470 signatures, and seven petitions in favour of their removal, with 241 signatures. Against the Irish Coercion Bill 21 petitions, having 13,907 signatures, were presented, 16 of which, with 3678 names, recommended measures of amelioration. Against the Crime and Outrage (Ireland) Bill, and for ameliorative measures, there were 12 petitions and 8607 signatures. For considering the cotton trade there was one petition, bearing 276 names, and one for abolishing the punishment of death, with 3200 signatures. The total number of petitions presented during the period specified was 146.

The Swedish Diet.—From the lists of inscription of the members of the four orders which compose the Swedish Diet, at present assembled at Stockholm, it appears that the order of the nobles consists of 475 members, of whom 48 are counts, 104 barons, and 323 knights; the order of the clergy of 61 members, of the citizens 62; and of the peasantry 108; making a total of 706 members.

Great Britain and France.—In 1834, it was estimated that in France the average yearly produce of grain was about 21,000,000 quarters of wheat, 32,000,000 and 16,000,000 of chesnuts and potatoes, the whole of which would, at a moderate calculation, amount to about 140,000,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of olives and vines. The annual value of the grain grown in Great Britain, and of its cattle, sheep, hides, wool, butter, cheese and poultry, has been estimated at 220,000,000*l.* sterling. A French writer estimates the number of our sheep at 42,000,000; of our cattle at 10,000,000, and of our horses at 1,800,000. It has been calculated that the wool shorn from our sheep in one year amounted to 8,000,000*l.* calculating at 18*d.* per lb.

LONDON.

The Charterhouse.—Monday being the anniversary of the day on which this institution was founded, was observed with the usual honours by all the persons connected with it. Divine service was performed in the chapel at four o'clock. The company, among whom was the Earl of Devon, afterwards proceeded to the large hall, where an oration was delivered by Mr. Dewar, the senior scholar, who is about leaving for the University of Cambridge, on one of the ancient foundations. The day closed with a dinner, given by the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, M.A.

Female Orphan Asylum.—On Monday a general meeting of the above charity was held in the Westminster Bridge Road for the election, by ballot, of 15 girls out of a list of 33 candidates. Mr. William Snadbolt in the chair. There are now 164 orphans in the establishment, where they are instructed in reading, writing, and household business, until a proper age, when they are apprenticed as domestic servants. Since its institution in 1758, 2440 have participated in its benefits, and 710 have received five guineas each for having faithfully served their apprenticeship. During the past year a legacy of 1000*l.* has been bequeathed to the institution by the late Mrs. Weybridge.

Institution of the adult Deaf and Dumb.—A meeting of the committee of management of the institution for teaching trades and providing employment for the adult deaf and dumb, of both sexes, was held on Monday morning at 26, Red Lion Square, Bloomsbury. The annual report of the society for 1847 was read, from which it appeared (on the report of the "hearing master" of the shoemakers) that he taught the deaf and dumb the trade of shoemaking, and did not find the task very difficult. Several whom he had instructed were now journeymen at first rate houses at the west end of London. The hearing master of the tailors deposed to a similar effect. Mr. D. Murray, the superintendent of the establishment, said the female inmates upon admission were very violent and bad tempered, but after remaining in the asylum a short time they became quiet and respectful in their behaviour. Various specimens of the work of the deaf and dumb were exhibited, and their neatness called forth many remarks of satisfaction.

The Cattle Show.—This exhibition closed on Saturday. No less than 60,000 persons visited it during the four days it was open. The sales of the cattle and other stock exhibited at the show have exceeded in number those of any preceding year since the establishment of the club, and the animals have generally obtained unusually good prices.

Ragged Schools.—On Tuesday the fourth anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Union Mews Ragged School was held in Portland Place, and was attended by a large number of the neighbouring gentry. The chair was taken by Sir William Baynes, Bart. The secretary read the report, which stated that the attendance of children had considerably increased during the last year. The average number on Sunday evenings was 90 boys and 40 girls, and on week days 40 of the former and 20 of the latter. The report stated that the year's receipts amounted to 56*l.*, and the expenses to 69*l.* The report was unanimously adopted.

The Syro-Egyptian Society.—On Tuesday evening, a meeting of the society was held in their rooms, Mortimer Street, Cavendish Square. Dr. Lee, of Hartwell House, in the chair. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, the secretary, read an extremely interesting and able paper upon "the former frontier channel of the Nile," contributed by Miss F. Corbeaux, one of our most indefatigable commentators upon the geography of the East. The paper was illustrated by maps and sections of the country, and fully demonstrated that at a very remote period the principal seat of Egyptian power was along the course of a natural channel, much farther to the east than any of the existing arms of the Delta. Several eminent oriental scholars and travellers were present.

Mortality in the Metropolis.—From the registrar-general's return for the metropolitan districts, it appears that the excessive rate of mortality which was announced in the previous report, continued to prevail in the week ending Saturday last. The number of deaths is 2416, showing an increase above the average of the season equal to 1370, or 130 per cent.; whilst compared with the greater number of the preceding week, it gives a difference of only 38. The decrease of mortality in the previous week, though numerically insignificant, encouraged a belief that the force of the epidemic has attained its maximum, and being checked by some improvement in the state of the atmosphere, is already on the decline. Probably influenza has done its worst for the present; certainly it has done more than enough to renew in the minds of the existing population, the "acquaintance" which it established with our ancestors some centuries ago. From the above statement it will be observed, that while the total mortality is less, the deaths specially ascribed to influenza show a considerable increase on the former week. This circumstance it is difficult to explain, except on the supposition that, at first, medical men perceived in a multitude of cases only the aggravation of a chronic complaint, or the inflammatory symptoms of a common cold, till wide-spread disaster compelled them to recognise the presence of a new agent, and to assign the appropriate name.

The New Coal Market.—On Tuesday the first stone of the new coal market, in Lower Thames Street, was laid by David Allan, Esq., in the presence of the committee having the execution of the Act of Parliament for providing an improved site for that building, and under the authority of the Court of Common Council. The underside of the stone was in this instance hollowed out for the reception of the several coins of the realm, which were arranged upon a glass triangle, on the sides of which were engraved the plan, elevation, and section of the new building. The committee afterwards dined at the Albion Tavern. Several of the principal coalfactors and corn-merchants were amongst the guests of the committee.

Court of Common Council.—On Wednesday a court was held in consequence of a requisition received by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following notice of motion:—"That this court do petition both Houses of Parliament to remove the civil and political disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects." Mr. Anderson, in a long speech, having proposed the resolution, it was seconded by Mr. Wire. It was not allowed to pass without discussion, as Mr. Deputy Corney concluded a clever and amusing address by moving, as an amendment, the previous question. Mr. John Dixon seconded the amendment, but such was the effect of Deputy Corney's speech upon the court, that no one attempted to utter a word upon the subject. The motion of Mr. Anderton was then carried by an immense majority, only nine hands having been held up for the amendment. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were then agreed to, and ordered to be presented on Thursday, according to the usual forms. The court, which was specially called for the consideration of the question of the Jewish disabilities, was then adjourned. Alderman Salomons was present during the whole of the proceedings.

THE COUNTRY.

Hereford.—At the City Arms, a meeting of hop planters, Mr. Morris in the chair, was held to petition for the repeal of the tax on hops. The speakers accused the landlords of a neglect of their tenants' rights and welfare, and a committee was appointed to adopt such proceedings as the interests of the hop planters required.

Swansea.—Three men and a woman are in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent robbery of Dr. Bowring and his brother. Notes similar to those stolen had been seen in the possession of two of the men.

Kent.—A fire occurred early on Saturday last, at Burntash Farm, Lea, the property of Mr. Clarke. The wind was blowing so strong, that hardly five minutes had elapsed before the flames were driven into two stacks of corn and hay, and before much assistance could be obtained the cowhouse and stabling were also wrapped in flames. After considerable trouble the live stock was got out, but such was the fury of the flames that it was found impossible to remove the contents of the cart-lodges, or barns, and fifteen minutes after the discovery was first made there must have been at least two or three thousand square feet of property in a general blaze. Unfortunately the water was some distance, but by dint of great exertions on the part of the firemen, all danger of any further extension of the fire was allayed before five o'clock. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Oxfordshire.—On Wednesday week Mr. Jones, the postmaster of Tetsworth, underwent a long examination before the magistrates, on the charge of stealing certain letters containing money, directed to the Rev. J. H. Peers, who is about to erect a new church at Tetsworth, and in order to assist him, his friends have forwarded to him several sums of money through the post-office. Ultimately he had reason to believe that certain sums so forwarded had never reached him. These suspicions he conveyed to the postmaster-general, who hit on the following method of detecting the robbery. On Monday se'nnight Mr. Ellice, the secretary's clerk, caused six letters to be directed from the General Post Office to Mr. Peers, each containing marked silver coin; he followed them to Tetsworth, and placed himself in the house of Mr. Peers, awaiting their delivery, when, instead of the six letters, there were presented only three. Mr. Ellice then procured a search warrant, proceeded to search the postmaster's house, and found one of the envelopes he had himself directed to Mr. Peers. These and other circumstances caused the examination above referred to, and Jones was remanded for further examination.

Wales.—Another fatal colliery explosion took place last week at the pits of Messrs. J. and C. Bailey, Nant-y-Glo. Seven men were killed on the spot, and the lives of eight others are despaired of. The circumstances attending some of the cases are very affecting; in one instance a father and his two sons were carried back dead to the house they had left in health and strength a few hours before. An inquest has since been opened, but the inquiry was adjourned, to await the fate of the other sufferers.

Berkshire.—Reading county gaol is more crowded than at any former period since its erection, and forty of the cells being occupied by government convicts, there is some difficulty in finding separate accommodation for the newly committed prisoners.

Hampshire.—The government have ordered the immediate construction of three forts, for strengthening the defence of the port and garrison of Portsmouth, and the approaches thereto. They are to be strong works, for sustaining the heaviest metal and longest range.

Portsmouth.—The Admiralty have issued orders that the Dockyard Brigade shall in future be formed into battalions of 500 men each, and shall consist of five companies of 100 men, officered each by a captain, a subaltern, and two drill sergeants; and that all the men of the yard shall be instructed in the great gun, boat, and field artillery exercises.

Channel Islands.—The storm of last week did not spare the Channel Islands. Alderney was visited by a severe gale, which continued till Tuesday night. Considerable damage was done to some of the houses and outbuildings. The violence of the wind was so great, that almost the whole of the men employed on the government works were unable to continue their occupation. No such gale has occurred here for many years. Much of the stone which had been deposited in the breakwater now being constructed has been washed down, and not a little has been carried round the point of the breakwater, and formed a considerable beach nearer the shore. A considerable quantity of wreck has been washed on shore on various parts of the coast.

Leicestershire.—The recent heavy rains have laid all the low lands between Leicester and Derby under water. Many of the fields have thus been temporarily converted into wide-spread lakes; the Soar has become for a time a really running stream, and the Trent and Derwent have risen to the dignity of majestic rivers.

Lancashire.—The South Lancashire Special Commission was opened at Liverpool on Saturday last, at the sessions house, before the Hon. Sir Edward H. Alderson, Kt., one of the barons of t

Court of Exchequer, and the Hon. Sir Thomas Coltman, Kt., one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. Their lordships adjourned the court until Monday for the trial of prisoners. There are upwards of ninety prisoners for trial.

GATCOMB. — On Thursday week, Alfred Armstrong, Esq., one of the engineers of the South Wales Railway, and Mr. Shaw, of Gatcomb, were walking under the cliffs at Gatcomb, near a point, on the other side of which the workmen had just inserted a large blast of gunpowder and had applied the light. Unconscious of danger, they walked on, when the explosion occurred, and propelled a mass of about three tons of rock across their path. They had just time enough to draw back out of the way of the ponderous missile, and thus escaped unhurt, but a dog belonging to Mr. Armstrong, and which was close to him at the time, was not so fortunate, and was killed on the spot.

SANDOX. — A daughter of Mr. and Lady Georgiana Ryder had been on a visit to the Earl of Harrowby for some days. On Sunday evening, after the unfortunate young lady had retired to rest, the family were alarmed by loud and piercing cries proceeding from the direction of Miss Ryder's room. Directly afterwards the unhappy young lady ran down stairs enveloped in flames. Every assistance was rendered, but to no purpose, and she died on Monday.

LYME. — The Lords of the Treasury have ordered that Axmouth, in the port of Lyme, shall have bonding privileges with regard to timber and wood goods, and premises have been specially approved for that purpose accordingly.

HADDENHAM. — Thomas Miles, of Haddenham, labourer, returned home from his employment in the evening, and after taking some refreshment, asked his wife if she had any tobacco for him, when she said she had not. He told her she did not care whether he had tobacco or not, and walked across the room to the cupboard, from which he took a razor, and deliberately inflicted a frightful gash in his throat. The incision laid the windpipe open and the jugular vein bare, and had it extended but a short distance further, it must have caused instant death.

READING. — An accident occurred to Sir Jaspar Nicolls, of Goodrest Lodge, near Reading, by the bursting of a powder flask while out shooting, which shattered his hand greatly, and blew off the top of one of his fingers. Though still under medical treatment, he is, we are happy to add, favourably progressing. The exploits in India of the gallant general, who has but lately come to reside at Goodrest Lodge, are familiarly known.

LEICESTERSHIRE. — An inquest was held at Birstall last Monday on the body of a youth, name unknown. David Jones, a boatman, deposed that deceased came to him at Cromford Lock (near Matlock), and asked him if he wanted a lad, and witness consented to employ him on that voyage: deceased said his name was Will, that he came from Barton, about seven miles below Nottingham, and that he had been nearly pined. On Sunday morning, when on their way to Leicester, deceased went forward to open the Birstall lock and by some means fell into the lock, it being quite dark at the time; and some time having elapsed before the body could be found, he was quite dead. "Accidental death."

GAINSBOROUGH. — The son of the Rev. L. Hensly, while returning from school, was stopped by a boy of his own age, who commanded him to "Deliver or ——." He willingly obeyed, and delivered to the precocious highwayman his books, penknife, silver pencil case, &c. The young Turpin was arrested next day by Mr. Hensly, who, in consequence of his tender age, allowed him to depart after he had restored the stolen property, and promised to live an honest life in future.

TORQUAY. — A few days since, Mr. Frowden, saddler, of Paignton, near Torquay, was thrown from his horse near the Seymore Hotel, Bridgtown, Totness, and killed on the spot.

NOTTINGHAM. — On Wednesday last week Mr. Swann held an inquest at Bramcote, touching the death of Richard Smedly, aged 21 years. The young man was employed at the iron-works at Stanton-by-Dale, and was engaged in filling a wheelbarrow under the face of the work, when some earth suddenly came down, struck him on the back, and covered him up to the shoulders. He was dug out, but he died very shortly from the injury he received internally. The fall of the bind was attributed to the wet weather, and not to any negligence. Verdict, "Accidental death."

An inquest was held on Wednesday week, near this town, on the body of William Stevenson. The deceased was employed as a bricklayer at the railway in the Meadows, and while at work in the afternoon, a pole forming one of what are called "shear legs," fell suddenly upon his head, and forced in the upper part of his head. Death ensued immediately afterwards. Verdict, "Accidental death."

BRADFORD. — From some cause yet unexplained, a passenger train on the Leeds and Bradford Railway ran off the line on Monday afternoon, about a mile and a half from Leeds. The only persons injured were the engineer and stoker. The latter was slightly hurt, but the former received such injury that he is not expected to recover.

WENDOVER. — On the 2d inst. a fire was discovered at the back entrance of the Red Lion yard. Many persons were quickly on the spot, and by timely exertion the flames were soon got under. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by some vile incendiary.

YORK. — A serious accident occurred on the York and North Midland Railway on Tuesday morning. As the luggage train from Hull to Wakefield was passing at a slow speed the Burton Salmon station, the mail train from York came up, and from some cause, which remains to be explained, ran into the luggage train and destroyed two vans. There were in one of these carriages three cattle jobbers, proceeding to Wakefield market, two of them were killed on the spot, and the third is in a precarious state. The engineer and stoker of the engine on the mail train escaped unhurt.

LEEDS. — On Monday, at the court-house, Mr. A. Blenkinsop, of Leeds and Huddersfield, manufacturing chemist, was finally examined on the charge of forging the acceptance to a bill of exchange for 166l. 3s. 4d., drawn on and purporting to be accepted by Mr. John Barraclough, of Calverley, in Leeds. He was fully committed for trial at the Yorkshire assizes.

PEMBROKE. — On Friday week, as two fine young men (the eldest twenty-two years of age), of the name of Mason, were returning in a sail boat from Hook, a sudden squall upset the boat, and both met a watery grave. The father and brothers of the young men witnessed the accident, but were unable to render them any assistance. Boats put off in the hope of saving them, but in vain. Their bodies were not recovered.

PURLEY. — On Monday week, as Edward Sherwood, Esq., was attending the meet of Sir John Cope's hounds at Bulmershe Court, while riding across the park in the open, the horse threw his rider, causing a fracture of one of the ribs. Mr. Sherwood is recovering.

FALMOUTH. — This vessel, which was brought into this port by H. M. steamer Confiance, has already given work to the lawyers, and they will have much to do with her before her ownership is settled. The two Danish captains and crews, two ty-four in all, have made a formal claim of 105,000l. (half the estimated value of the cargo), as the amount of their salvage, and Messrs. Edmonds are the solicitors. She is also detained for 35,000l. on behalf of the crew of H.M. schooner Dolphin, which fell in with her, and assisted the Danes. A further claim is set up by Messrs. Sibbs, pilots of this port, who brought in the vessel, who claim for their assistance in keeping her off a lee shore by means of two hawsers being attached, and thereby steering with the rope. There is a fourth and last claim, for the pilot sent, by Messrs. Eastlake, crown solicitors, who claim both ship and cargo as droits of the Admiralty. Letters from St. Ubes, of November 26th, state that twenty-six of the crew and passengers have been landed by the Meuse, arrived there from Rotterdam.

SUNDERLAND. — Mr. Humble, the party charged with the commission of several forgeries to a large aggregate amount, has been caught by Noble, one of the borough police, after a long search, at Pisano, a small hamlet in a mountainous district, about twenty miles from Leghorn. The most secure steps were taken by Humble to prevent surprise.

WANTAGE. — On Wednesday week an inquest was held at Wantage on the body of Thomas Haines. It appeared in evidence that on the 23d of November the deceased was engaged in grinding razors, and that the stone suddenly flew into three pieces, one of which fractured the nose of deceased. After some time symptoms of lock-jaw commenced, which could not be subdued, and he died on Tuesday. The fragments of the grind-stone were produced to the jury, and no flaw could be found in the stone, which had burst from the centre where the spindle was fixed with immense force, occasioned by its velocity. Verdict, "Accidental death."

HARWICH. — The late gales have occasioned much mischief, and many deplorable results have been reported at Harwich and the northern coast. Several vessels were almost simultaneously lost on the Gun Fleet Sands. A three-masted vessel and a brig were seen to go down; the crews are supposed to have perished.

LANCASHIRE. — Although trade throughout the whole of Lancashire was never before known to be in so depressed a state, yet, to the credit of the whole community, but particularly the hungered and half-starved working population, crime sensibly diminishes.

MOSSLEY. — The whole of the workpeople in the employ of Messrs. Mayhall, Mossley, turned out on Saturday, in consequence of their employers having offered a reduction of five per cent in their wages.

WIGAN. — Numerous groups of colliers, handloom weavers, and factory operatives are going the round of the town and neighbourhood of Wigan, soliciting alms, and giving pitiful statements of their distresses. There must be great numbers out of employment in the district, not less than from one to three thousand persons, and part of those engaged in the mills are only on about half work.

BOWDON. — In this large and populous parish (having an area of 18,660 acres, and a population, at the census of 1841, of 9373 persons), so excellent has been the state of the public health during a period of great general mortality, that (we are assured) there have been only thirteen interments in the parish churchyard during the last six weeks.

MANCHESTER. — The late porter at the Royal Manchester Institution having recently died, an advertisement was inserted in the papers for an individual to act as porter there, salary 16s. a week. Upwards of four hundred written applications have been received in consequence, many of them from small tradesmen and others of respectability.

NORMANTON. — On Tuesday a frightful accident occurred on the above line of railway. The mail train was proceeding at its usual rapid speed between Selby and Normanton, when it came into collision with a luggage train, by which two men were killed and another seriously injured. The two unfortunate men who have lost their lives were travelling in the guard's break attached to the luggage train, and, it has since been ascertained, were cattle drovers on their way to Wakefield market. No injury is said to have been sustained by the passengers in the mail train.

UTTOXETER. — A pony belonging to a gentleman of Birchwood, having been attended by various veterinary surgeons for a cancer in the shoulder, was last week examined, when it was found to contain a piece of wood measuring four inches long and two inches in circumference, which was extracted, and the pony is now doing well.

EDINBURGH. — On Friday night a sailor in a state of intoxication was conveyed to the police office for protection by three watchmen, whom he again met after his dismissal in the morning, the men then rehe again met after his dismissal in the morning, the men then re-
turning home from duty. After some conversation, they entered a public house, where they indulged rather freely in liquor, during which, tempted by the display of a considerable sum of money by the seaman, the policemen contrived to rob him of 19l. On coming to reflection the sailor became aware of his loss, and lodged information at the police office, where the men were identified, and taken into custody.

STEWPONY. — On Tuesday last the annual meeting of the members of the Agricultural Association was held at the Stewpony Inn. The attendance was very numerous. J. H. H. Foley, Esq., M.P., the chair, and presently president presented a splendid silver snuff-box, accompanied by a purse of 100l., to Mr. G. Thompson, the assistant secretary, to whose exertions the society has been greatly indebted.

CHESHIRE. — A woman having endeavoured to corrupt the honesty of an errand boy in the service of a grocer, in Halton, the lad presented her with some parcels of sawdust, &c., made up to represent the booty which she coveted. No sooner was she in possession than three stout men, armed with holly branches and stinging nettles, who had been stationed by the grocer's orders, rushed out and inflicted summary punishment, concluding by dragging her through the horsepond.

JOHN O'GROAT. — On Monday week a herring boat left Pulteney-town harbour for Helmsdale. The last time she was seen she appeared to be reaching inshore, towards Dunbeath. No intelligence has since been obtained regarding her, and as eleven days have since elapsed there is no doubt entertained that the boat has gone down with her unfortunate crew. This melancholy event coming so closely on the heels of the catastrophe which occurred only a fortnight previous, has created a deep sensation in this place.

PERTH. — There were forty funerals last week, and thirty-nine the week before, an amount of mortality far exceeding that of any previous two weeks in the records of the city. However, the town is assuming a much more healthy tone of late.

ABERAVON. — As Captain Lovering, of Neath, was on his way home on Friday night last, he was attacked by two men, who demanded his "money or his life." Captain Lovering had been persuaded to take a pistol with him, and on the robbers continuing to demand his money and coat, threatening instant death, he proceeded apparently to take off his coat, but drew out the pistol, and fired it at one of the men, by whom he wounded in the leg. On seeing his companion flying, the other attacked Mr. Lovering fiercely, which ended in the defeat of the villain, as Capt. Lovering used the butt end of the pistol most effectively. The police are upon the track of the robbers.

INVERNESS. — A farmer's wife in Glenmoriston was last week seriously burnt about the face and head by an explosion of gunpowder, occasioned by a spark falling from a lighted candle, incautiously held in her hand while looking for some article in a chest, in which was deposited a quantity of that dangerous material.

DUNDEE, N. B. — On Tuesday week the body of an elderly woman was found lying on the railway embankment at the Yeman Shore, near to the station. The deceased is supposed to have been swept by the violence of the storm from the path at Yeaman Shore into the river, and thus to have met her death. On Thursday the roof of the gaol was observed to be on fire. The police were despatched to alarm the fire brigade, and by their exertions, and an ample supply of water, the flames were subdued without the application of the engines. The fire originated from one of the stoves being overheated.

PAISLEY. — Of all the depressions we have witnessed, we do not recollect a period of such universal idleness as the present. Whole shops are locked up in many parts of the town, and neither in Glasgow nor elsewhere are webs of any description to be obtained, or the people would most gladly accept of them. At present there are 885 families receiving relief.

FALKIRK, N. B. — On Friday week, as one of the early trains on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was on its way, the lifeless and mangled body of a woman was found on the line, near the Falkirk station. The body was picked up and conveyed to town. The unfortunate woman was seen at the station at Falkirk the previous evening. It is supposed that she was under the influence of liquor, and having laid down on the line, had been crushed to death by one of the trains.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN. — Threatening notices are the main feature of the past week. Shooting has been superseded for the more gentle exercise of writing. Lord Clonbrock, a very excellent landlord, has received a "notice" to discharge his "steward" and "agriculturist." In Cavan, down north, a Mr. Scott has been honoured with a similar cartel. Mr. Scott was once high y popular, sent out to America a number of small tenants at their own request, and at his own expense, and made the remainder comfortable by the distribution of their land.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION. — The building in Burgh Quay might well be called Desolation Hall; the few who attended on Monday were hardly worth counting, and sorrow was on every brow. Poor fellows, they must mind their work henceforth. Mr. Nicholas Maher, M.P., on taking the chair, told the meeting how he dined the other day at Bellamy's Coffee-house, in company with Mr. Feargus O'Connor — how they enjoyed themselves, and how, during the discussion of the olives, the subject of repeal was incidentally introduced, and, to the very best of his (Mr. Maher's) recollection, the honourable Chartist agreed to let his notice drop. What then was his astonishment when he learned that Mr. O'Connor persisted in his motion for repeal of the union! It could not have been in worse hands; and he (Mr. Maher) regretted that the Irish members did not walk out of the house, and leave the matter altogether to Mr. O'Connor. He felt it necessary to make this statement to account for his absence from the House of Commons during the repeal discussion. Mr. Dunne and some other juvenile word-spinners abused Messrs. Henry Grattan and Dillon Browne in good style, and the meeting groaned from the very lowest depths of their broken hearts. It was a sorrowful *réunion* to-day. Ireland declared insolvent — bankrupt — betrayed — smashed. Ohone! Week's rent, 22l. 5s. 1½d.

CORK. — Robin Sullivan, charged with roasting his child to death, was arrested on board the American ship Cambridge, in Liverpool, on Monday last. After committing the fatal deed he fled to Liverpool, where he took a passage on board the Constitution, for America, but having ascertained that the Cambridge would sail at an earlier date, he got himself transported to her and paid 12s. difference in the passage. This vessel was to have taken her departure from Liverpool on Tuesday week, but from the prevalence of bad weather was unable to put to sea; and the head constable having obtained information which led him to suspect he was in Liverpool, he followed him there and found him on board the Cambridge. He has been committed to the jail to take his trial at the assizes.

MURDER OF MR. LLOYD. — The magistrates have been busily engaged every day during the last fortnight in the investigation of the murder of the Rev. John Lloyd. It was the effect of a deep-laid conspiracy, and was buried in the deepest mystery. Through private information which the magistrates obtained, they were yesterday able to get at not only the actual murderers, but ten of the conspirators likewise. There was a regular bargain and sale for his murder by his own tenants. The magistrates had one of the perpetrators and five of the confederates in custody on suspicion, and dispatched three separate parties of police last night to apprehend the others.

OUTRAGES FOR THE WEEK. — During Divine service on Sunday, while the family were at chapel, a party of seven armed men attacked the house of Edward Bennett, of Glenogra, near Fedamore, and having expelled the only inmate of the dwelling, the fellows commenced levelling the habitation, but decamped on the alarm being given. Three men are in custody for the outrage. The house of a farmer named Butler, near Kilballyowen, was attacked last night by an armed party, who demanded money. On Wednesday evening, an armed party attacked Castle Hewson, the seat of William Hewson, Esq., in this county, and took the fire arms. On Wednesday, an armed party visited the house of a farmer of the name of James Dore, in the parish of Nantenan, and demanded money. On Thursday, a horse belonging to Robert Hunt, Esq., of Inchirourke, was shot, and a threatening notice served on Mr. Hunt, saying if he did not restore some tenants to their land, that he would be murdered. On Thursday night, the barn of John Molony, a farmer, at Ballyvarra, was attacked and plundered of the corn stored there by the industrious owner. On Friday last, a splendid cow, the property of George Gloster, Esq., was stolen off his lands at Rinana, county Clare. A sheep belonging to Larry Higgins, of Ballycar, was killed and the carcass taken away. On Monday night a cow was killed on the lands of Rinana, belonging to Mr. Michael O'Donoghue, the head and skin left behind, and the carcass taken away. Mr. D. Kelly, of Castlekelly, Roscommon, was fired at near his own house. There was one slug lodged in his neck, and two went through his hat. This is the gentleman who wrote the letter to Mr. Grattan relative to Major Mahon's murder.

STARTLING FACTS. — The "Lincoln Mercury" says — "The practice of taking opium, laudanum, ether, and morphia has increased, and is increasing, amongst the population of the fens of Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire to a frightful extent. It obtains amongst the aged, the infirm, and the young, and it is confined to neither sex — old men, old women, and young women are equally its victims. It may be safely averred that every second customer who visits the druggist's purchases opium, laudanum, or some opiate or narcotic, whilst every second customer of the grocer is a purchaser of tobacco. It is common to see the man or woman of 20, 30, or 40 years with cadaverous countenance, tottering frame, and palsied step, daily going for his or her sixpennyworth of poison; and we have heard of yearly bills of 20l. in one family for opium and for laudanum! In the town of Wisbech alone there are 400 gallons of laudanum sold and swallowed every year; eight gallons of laudanum per week, one small shop actually vending two gallons of this quantity! The apothecary's practice is thus a lucrative one in the fens. Take away the laudanum retail trade, and the druggist's occupation is gone — it is the staple of the trade. Added to this frightful consumption of laudanum, there are 1,128,780 gallons of beer, and 25,000 gallons of ardent spirits, consumed annually in Wisbech. To manufacture the one and to vend the other, there are no fewer than 2 maltsters, 12 brewers, 9 wholesale dealers in ardent spirits, 48 innkeepers, and 45 Tom and Jerries. As if this were not enough to vitiate the appetite, or rather to satisfy the cravings of a vitiated appetite, there is to be added to the catalogue the fact of there being 170 persons retailing tobacco. To counteract all this laudanum, beer, and spirit swallowing, and tobacco inhaling, there are 70 dealers in coffee and tea, with two coffee-houses, nicknamed temperance hotels."

POLAND. — The "Augsburg Gazette," of the 8th instant, has a letter from the Polish frontiers, in which it is stated beyond all doubt that, with the coming year, the incorporation of Poland with Russia will be complete. All the custom barriers between the two countries are about to disappear, and the Russian tariff alone will be henceforth in existence in the whole empire. Polish merchants have already made speculations on that ground. The Polish tariff is notoriously much lower than the Russian, while several articles which are entirely prohibited in the latter are allowed to be imported in Poland. Those merchants have, therefore, made more considerable purchases at the present Leipsic fair than at the former, in order to make use of the short interval to have the foreign goods imported into Poland while it is yet time.

RIO PLATE. — The Hon. Robert Gore, R.N., consul at Monte Video, has instructions to await at Rio Janeiro the arrival of an envoy to be sent out by France, and to proceed in company with him to the River Plate, and both will appear in concert to enforce the terms of pacification agreed upon by the Governments of England and of France. The French Government have raised the blockade of the coast.

THE CHOLERA. — According to official documents from St. Petersburg of the 2d, the cholera was sensibly on the decline in Russia. From the appearance of the disease up to the 22d of November, the total number of persons attacked at Moscow was 2960, of whom 1097 died. In the province of Kieff, up to the 13th of November, 93 persons died out of 139 attacked. With the cold season, and the extension of the malady toward the west, the disease had lost a great deal of its energy. The places newly invaded by the cholera are Mohileff, on the Dnieper; Kherson, on the Black Sea; Vologda and Tver, on the road from Moscow and St. Petersburgh; but in those places it is of a mild character.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(*Continued from page 373.*)

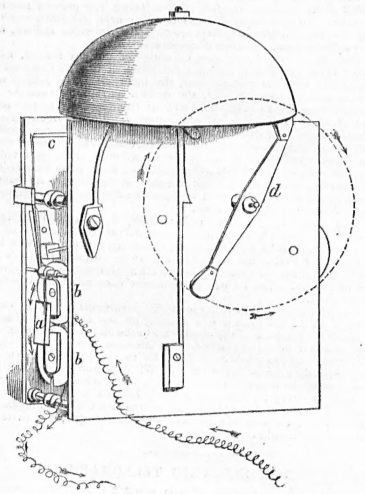
In previous numbers we have described and fully illustrated the modes of generating and conducting the galvanic fluid; we have now to consider the next and final steps taken in the production of a telegraphic symbol. These consist in the deeply interesting processes by which magnetism is *induced* permanently in the needles, and temporarily in the coils of wire between which they are suspended. Before explaining the principle involved in these delicate operations, it should be stated that the electric telegraph involves in its construction two essential conditions. First, that a magnetised needle, which is free to rotate about its centre, being brought near a wire through which an electric current is passing, has a tendency to place itself at right angles to that wire, the direction of its motion following a certain invariable law. This law may be simply illustrated as follows. If we imagine a man to have the electro galvanic current transmitted through his body, the positive wire being applied to his feet and the negative to his head, so that the current flows

from his feet upwards; then a magnetic needle suspended freely before him will place itself at right angles to his body, the north pole being to his left and the south to his right. If he move half round the needle, so as to present his back to it, or if the wires be reversed, the needle will place itself in the opposite position. Secondly, that a piece of soft iron, not being permanently magnetic, is rendered temporarily so, during the transmission of an electric current along a wire coiled spirally around it. The process by which these important effects are produced is termed magnetic induction, and may be thus explained.

The communication of magnetic properties to iron or steel by the mere approach of the poles of a magnet, is analogous in its principal circumstances to electric induction.

If the north pole of a magnet be brought near to the ends of an unmagnetised bar of iron, that end will immediately acquire the properties of a south pole, while the opposite or distant end will, at the same time, be converted into a north pole. If, instead of the north pole, the south pole had been presented to the bar, the changes effected in it would have been just the reverse; the adjacent end would have acquired the northern, and the distant end the south polarity.

Thus we may observe that each pole of a magnet induces the opposite kind of polarity in that end of the iron which is nearest to it, and the same kind on the remotest end; just as happens in the induction of electricity, in which the positive state induces the negative, and the negative the positive state, in those points of an insulated conductor which are nearest to the electrified body, and a similar state of electricity in the distant end.



STRIKING APPARATUS FOR THE ALARUM.

On the completion of the galvanic circuit in the direction marked by the arrows, the armature, *a*, is instantly moved by magnetic attraction towards the coils, *b*, *b*; this motion being communicated to the arm *c*, causes it to fall, and by its action to liberate a clock-work escapement, which, aided by a strong spring, gives for a few seconds a quick revolving movement to the hammer, *d*, of the alarum bell.

That the iron, while it remains in the vicinity of the magnet, possesses the magnetic properties, may be shown by a variety of experiments. First, it attracts the other iron. If we take, for instance, a key, and hold it horizontally near one of the poles of a strong magnet, also lying in a horizontal position, but not touching the key, and if we then apply another light piece of iron, such as a small nail, to the other end of the key, the nail will hang from the key, and will continue to do so while we slowly withdraw the magnet horizontally from the key. When the magnet has been moved beyond a certain distance, the nail will drop from the key, because the magnetism induced on the key becomes, at that distance, too weak to support the weight of the nail. That this is the real cause of its falling off may be proved by taking a still lighter fragment of iron, such as a piece of very slender wire, and applying it to the key. The magnetism of the key will still be sufficiently strong to support the wire, though it could not support the nail; and it will continue to support the wire even when the magnet is yet further removed; at length, however, when the distance is still greater, the wire in its turn drops off.

The same effects may be observed if the nail be placed in contact with the near end of the key; but they are generally less distinct, on account of the direct influence the magnet exerts on the nail, and which interferes in some degree with the action of the key, so that the results become complicated.

The same series of phenomena take place when the key is held above or below the pole of the magnet, or on either side of it. The key will hold the nail or wire suspended from either end as long as the magnet is near enough to exert sufficient influence on the key.

If the key be laid upon a piece of paper on a table, and several small bits of wire, or iron filings, be strewed round one end of the key, which we suppose to be devoid of all magnetic properties, no adhesion will be perceptible between the fragments of iron and the key. Let us now approach the pole of a magnet to the other end of the key; we immediately observe the plugs and lighter pieces of iron spontaneously, and of one accord, move towards the key, and adhere to it, just as if the key had itself become a magnet. They also collect and cohere together, as if animated by a common sympathy. When this has taken place, let us suddenly remove the magnet. That moment all these effects cease at once, the key returns to its natural or unmagnetic state, the bits of iron which had attached themselves to it immediately fall of, and show no tendency either to cohere among themselves, or to adhere to the key.

Secondly; the vicinity of a magnet to a piece of iron gives it the property of attracting and repelling the respective poles of another magnet, in the same way as a magnet would have done. The truth of this proposition may easily be proved by placing a small compass needle poised in various situations relative to the ends of the key, or any other piece of iron of a lengthened shape, while in the vicinity of the magnet. It will be seen by this examination that the piece of iron has acquired by induction two poles, the qualities of which will be discovered by their attractions or repulsions of the poles of a compass needle, as they are respectively presented to each; and it will be found that these two poles are disposed in the manner specified above.

Thirdly; the iron, which has become magnetic by induction, has at the same time acquired the power of inducing a similar state of magnetism on the iron in its neighbourhood. Thus, while the bar is rendered magnetic by the influence of the magnet, it exerts itself a similar power on another bar, rendering it also magnetic. The bar in its turn will act in like manner on another bar, and so on. In this way the influence of the magnet may be made to extend along a series of iron bars or pieces of any other shape, each acquiring magnetism by the inductive power of the preceding piece, and in its turn inducing magnetism on the next.

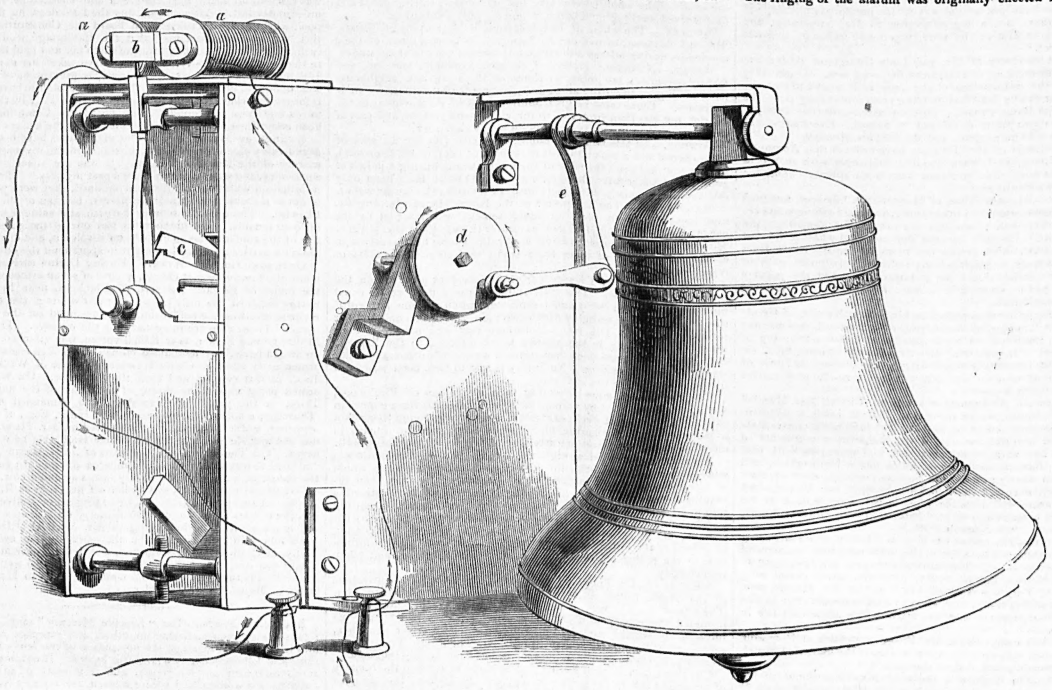
But this is not all. The piece of iron, which has been rendered magnetic by the vicinity of a magnet, not only acts upon the other iron that is near it, but also reacts upon the magnet, from which its power is derived, and increases the intensity of its magnetism. The power of a magnet is, in fact, augmented by the exertion of its inductive influence on a piece of iron in its neighbourhood. A simple experiment is sufficient to prove the fact.

Let a piece of iron be suspended from one of the poles of a straight magnet, and let the weight which this magnet will carry be ascertained by attaching to the iron scale, capable of holding the weights necessary for this trial, and which may be gradually increased till the piece of iron drops off from the magnet. Repeat this experiment, having previously a bar of iron in contact with the other pole of the magnet, and it will be found that the magnet will now support a much greater weight, showing the increase of power it has derived from the presence of the bar of iron which has been applied to the other pole, and the induced magnetism of which, although solely derived from the magnet, reacts, by a kind of secondary induction, upon that magnet. The increased intensity which a magnet acquires by induction, often leads to the permanent acquisition of power by the magnet. Hence we may understand the reason why a magnet that is emp oyed for magnetising a neutral bar of steel by means of its inductive power, becomes itself stronger by the operation.

It is a necessary consequence of the law of magnetic induction that it is accompanied by attraction; for the polarity of the adjacent end of the piece of iron on which the magnetism is induced, is always of the opposite kind to that of the pole of the piece which induces it. According to the fundamental law of magnetism, therefore, a mutual attraction must take place between them. The remote end of the piece on which the magnetism has been induced is indeed repelled, because its polarity is similar to that of the inducing pole; but it is evident that the attractive action of the adjacent and dissimilar poles will always be stronger than the repulsive action of the more distant poles, and will therefore always prevail.

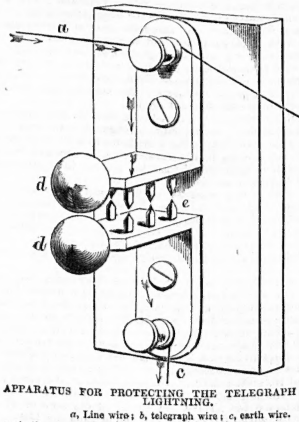
After the generator of the galvanic fluid and its circulation, by duly contrived conducting apparatus, magnetism is induced in the body of the telegraph, and its first act in the transmission of signal is the exercise of the magnetic power in the production of an alarum—the ringing of a bell to call attention.

The ringing of the alarum was originally effected by the direct action of the voltaic magnet upon the hammer of the bell; but this method has been long superseded. The apparatus at present in use for this purpose is shown in the subjoined figures. An electro-magnet is formed by coiling fine insulated copper wire around two cylinders of very soft pure iron. These coils are then connected by two of their ends, in such a manner that the direction in which the wire is wound about the iron cores may be alike in both. The iron cylinders are joined together at one end by a cross piece, likewise of soft iron, so that the whole then forms a horse-shoe magnet, having, however, its two sides parallel. In front of the free ends or poles of this magnet, which is fixed on the top of the plates of the alarum, an armature of soft iron is placed at such a distance that it may be strongly attracted by the electro-magnet, when the circuit is completed through its coils. The armature moves on an arbor, upon which a detent or catch is fastened, and so arranged that it is disengaged whenever the attraction takes place. This disengagement allows a train of clockwork, impelled by a spring or weight, to run down, and by the action of a scape-wheel and pallets, a hammer rapidly strikes a small bell. Immediately, however, that the current ceases to flow through the coils, the iron within them loses its magnetism, a small reacting spring draws back the armature, and interposes the detent so as to stop the clockwork. It is necessary that the iron of the magnet should be quite pure and soft, as otherwise the magnetisation is to a greater or less degree permanent; and this may be the case to such an extent as to keep the armature attracted, even after the cessation of the electric current. The bell would then continue to ring until the disengagement of the armature were caused by the attendant. Varieties in the form and arrangement of parts of the alarum are constantly occurring; but in all the broad principle of effecting the release of a train of clockwork by the excitation of occasional magnetism is now adopted.



APPARATUS FOR RINGING A TUNNEL BELL.

The galvanic current passing through the coils of wire, *a*, *a*, excites in them a temporary magnetic power. Attracted by them, the armature moves forward and liberates the toothed lever *c*. This performed, the movement is transmitted by suitable intermediate works to the concentric *d*, which, in revolving, works the crank *e*, and gives a series of sudden and violent oscillations to the bell. The sound produced is sharp and energetic, and it may be repeated or continued at pleasure.



APPARATUS FOR PROTECTING THE TELEGRAPH AGAINST LIGHTNING.

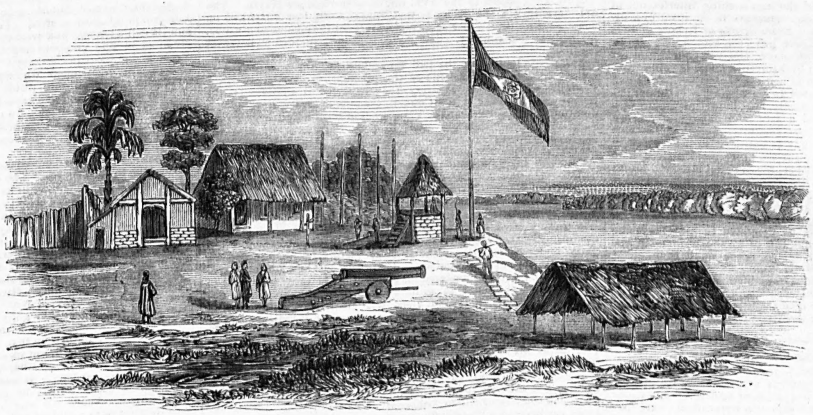
a, Line wire; *b*, telegraph wire; *c*, earth wire.

The protecting apparatus is found in the metal balls and points, *d*, *d*, and *e*. These, it will be perceived, are separated by a small interval. On ordinary occasions, the galvanic current not being sufficiently strong to leap across the interval, will maintain its course without loss or deviation; but should it happen that the line wire becomes by accident the conductor of a destructive charge of electricity, the balls, *d*, *d*, will immediately exercise their superior attractive power, and accumulate the fluid, till the points below carry off the charge, and conduct it by the wire *c* to the earth.

CASTELNAU'S DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

(*Continued from page 358.*)

Our travellers had scarcely left Chavouaris when the real difficulties opposed to the expedition became apparent. At the end of three days they were no longer able to support the weight of the baggage. What, it was asked, could be done under such circumstances? Was it possible, or even desirable, to proceed on the journey destitute of papers or instruments? Such questions sorely perplexed them. At length a council was held, at which it was determined to abandon the hope of carrying out a large combined operation, and to narrow their attempts to a scale more commensurate with individual enterprise. M. D'Osery was, therefore, charged to return to Lima, carrying with him the instruments, specimens of natural history, botanical albums, journals, and the heavier portions of the baggage, and after depositing them in safety to attempt to rejoin the expedition by some ordinary route to the confluence of the Maranon and the Ucayali, where they hoped to meet him. M. Deville was urged to return with him, but he nobly determined to share the future perils of the expedition. "I started with you," said he to M. Castelnau, "and with you I will return to France or perish. This act of self devotion in all probability saved his life, for poor M. D'Osery, whom he was to have accompanied, was basely murdered by his escort when within a few miles of Lima. With his death the scientific world has also to mourn the loss of all the papers, &c. of which he was the bearer, and we are sorry to add that no hope is entertained of their recovery. In six weeks following the departure of M. D'Osery the weakened expedition was called to endure manifold sufferings. Every day was marked by disaster. The rapids increased in number, and became of so dangerous a character as to defy their utmost power and skill. Frequently the canoes were overset, and large portions of clothing, powder, or provisions were irrecoverably lost. At length famine stared the party in the face. A mouldy ham alone remained, and that was devoured with a careless improvidence which too surely declared that despair of to-morrow was already beginning to influence the heart. With want of food they lost the services of the Indian servants and guide. They all "departed and fled;" and the chiefs of the expedition were left alone in the wilderness with scarcely strength to drag a canoe to the water's edge. A few wild roots now formed their only support. In these circumstances they fell in with an Indian, whose services as a guide they were glad to embrace, notwithstanding his confession that he had just murdered a family of ten persons to obtain possession of a hatchet which belonged to them. But even this did not constitute the climax of suffering. Sickness and want of clothing had next to be endured. The absence of proper nourishment, and constant exposure to sudden alternations of wet and dry, moist and hot weather, induced several severe attacks of fever; and when shoes and stockings failed, their feet were torn or scorched by the rocks accordingly as they were in a burning or ragged state. These troubles might have been endured, for the cause of science was served by the enterprise, and the happiness of vast districts depended more or less upon its successful accomplishment. It was true they suffered greatly, but useful discoveries were being made, and hitherto death had not touched their number. With such considerations they encouraged themselves. But their hopes were yet to experience a final and most severe trial. Their chief director and constant solace was to be taken from them. On the 26th of August a canoe in which Father Bousquet was making the passage of a violent rapid, overset, and the good old man was drowned before his supplicating cries were answered. For a moment only he made a vain struggle with the impetuous waters, and then, as if abandoning all hope, he appeared to lift up his voice in a last prayer, but sound and life were alike extinguished in the deafening cascade. Father Bousquet had adopted a young boy who accompanied him. "No words can express," says M. Castlenau, "the despair of poor Franchiti. He besought us to let him seek the corpse; but that sad and thus linked, they were piloted through it at a speed which seemed almost comparable to the flight of an arrow. Meantime the travellers were obliged to pursue their course by way of a ledge of broken rocks on the left side of the pass. This pathway proved to be a most dangerous one, and at its termination M. Castelnau found himself on the summit of a long parapet of lofty rocks, whose base could only be reached by a descent effected by ropes tied to various projecting points, or to the stumps of trees. This savage region was hardly passed, when the river entering a broad valley lost its turbulence, and becomes a placid stream. Ranges of hills, fruitful of tropic forms of vegetation, and variegated here and there by clumps of palm trees, enclosed a landscape of great picturesque beauty. With the peaceful suggestions of this happy scene the hopes of the party revived.



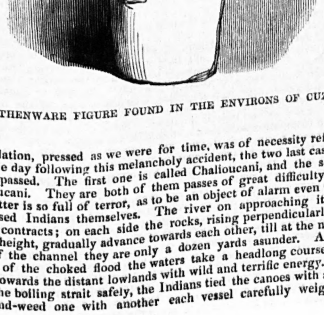
TABATINGA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIO JAVARI.

The village of Chavouaris is about ninety miles distant from the rapids of Chebucani. This distance, reckoning only the time actually employed in travelling, had occupied the party thirteen days in traversing. From the observations made, it is the opinion of M. Castelnau that if this route be adopted for commercial uses, a harbour must be formed at Chebucani in connection with an earthen road from that spot to the valley of Santa Anna. From Chebucani to the mission of Sarayacu, and thence to the mouth of the Amazon, the navigation is clear of rapids, or other formidable obstructions. It follows, therefore, that were the Brazillian authorities to remove all restrictions upon the passage of the Amazon, the whole journey from the Atlantic to Cuzco, by the Amazon, the Ucayali, and the proposed port of Chebucani, could be safely performed in twenty days. The knowledge of this important fact is due to the resolution and scientific labour of M. Castelnau and his brave companions.



STATUE OF THE TUNI OF THE AMAZONS.

The subjoined illustrations belong to subjects of antiquarian and geographical interest, which we shall notice next week in an article completing the voyage.



EARTHENWARE FIGURE FOUND IN THE ENVIRONS OF CUZCO.

consolation, pressed as we were for time, was of necessity refused. On the day following this melancholy accident, the two last cascades were passed. The first one is called Chalioucani, and the second Chebucani. They are both of them passes of great difficulty; but the latter is so full of terror, as to be an object of alarm even to the practised Indians themselves. The river on approaching it suddenly contracts; on each side the rocks, rising perpendicularly to a dizzy height, gradually advance towards each other, till at the narrow end of the channel they are only a dozen yards asunder. At this point of the choked flood the waters take a headlong course, and rush towards the distant lowlands with wild and terrific energy. To pass the boiling strait safely, the Indians tied the canoes with a rope of bind-weed one with another each vessel carefully weighted;

THE AMERICAN WAR. — What has the Mexican war cost us? now ask the Americans. 120,000,000 of dollars! 120,000,000 of dollars! Is that a great sum? Is it a loss to us? Could we have made any use of it? With the interest of 120,000,000 dollars we might found a national gallery that would rank with the British Museum as the British Museum does with the cabinet of Pensylvania College. The famous "Garden of Plants," founded and endowed at Paris by Richelieu, in the time of Louis XIV., and which is the greatest in the world, did not cost, from then till now, as much as three months of the Mexican war. With 120,000,000 dollars a school house and church might crown every hill top, from Penobscot to the Rio Grande, and teachers of knowledge and righteousness do their mission of good without money or price for any one.

BEET ROOT SUGAR IN GERMANY. — We have been favoured with the following important extract from a letter received from Magdeburg, and dated the 30th ult., containing an account of the progress of the production of beet root sugar in Germany:—"The price of beet root sugar, which kind has entirely superseded cane sugar in our district, slightly declines from week to week. Good strong loaves manufactured from cane sugar by the refineries at Stettin and Berlin, cost 18 dolls. per cwt., a quality in every respect equivalent in colour as well as strength, and being of a pure taste, made here from beet roots, sells at 17 dolls., or from 5 to 6 per cent. less; and with such a price, which leaves a clear profit of 20 per cent., our establishments here are found to answer exceedingly well.

THE JEWISH CREED. — The religious tenets of the Jews are to be found in the celebrated confession of faith drawn up by Maimonides at the close of the eleventh century. It was as follows: — "1. I believe with a true and perfect faith that God is the creator, whose name be blessed), governor and maker of all creatures; and that he hath wrought all things, worketh, and shall work for ever. 2. I believe with perfect faith that the Creator (whose name be blessed) is one, and that such a unity as is in him can be found in none other; and that he alone hath been our God, is and for ever shall be. 3. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (whose name be blessed) is not corporeal, not to be comprehended with any bodily properties, and that there is no bodily essence that can be likened unto him. 4. I believe with a perfect faith the Creator (whose name be blessed) to be the first and the last, that nothing was before him, and that he shall abide the last for ever. 5. I believe with a perfect faith that the Creator (whose name be blessed) is to be worshipped, and none else. 6. I believe with a perfect faith that all the words of the prophets are true. 7. I believe with a perfect faith that the prophecies of Moses our master (may he rest in peace) were true; that he was the father and chief of all wise men that lived before him, or ever shall live after him."

COUNSEL'S FEES NOW AND FORMERLY. — Sir C. Wetherell received 7000 guineas for opposing the Municipal Corporations Bill before the House of Lords. Serjeant Wilde's retaining fee for the British Iron Company against Mr. Attwood was 3000 guineas. The leader of the home circuit is said to have had 113 retainers on one spring circuit. The emoluments of lawyers in early times were not usually so large, or so dignified. In the parish books of St. Margaret's, Westminster, there is the following entry: — "Also paid to Roger Fylpot, learned in the law, for his counsel given, three shillings and eightpence, with fourpence for his dinner." Sir Thomas More estimated his income at 400*l.*, including the profits of his office of under-sheriff. Brownlow, a prothonotary in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, made 6000*l.* per annum. This gentleman used to clothe his year's accounts with "Laus Deo;" and if his profits were unusually large, with "Maxima laus Deo." The largest fee given by the bishops to the counsel who defended them on their trial in the reign of James II. was 20*l.*, and the aggregate fees were only 240*l.* 16*s.* The salaries of the law officers of James's time were as follows: — Attorney-General, Sir F. Bacon, 81*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Sir H. Yelverton, Solicitor-General, 70*l.*; King's Serjeant, 41*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*; and Henry Martin, advocate for ecclesiastical causes, 20*l.*

FIRST ISSUE OF SOVEREIGNS. — On the 8th of May, 1821, sovereigns were first issued, when those who wished to get them exchanged for notes had to write their names and address on the notes, and also give notice of their desire for exchange. The notes were then taken to the dividend warrant office, and gold given in exchange. At that time the issue of bank notes and bank post bills amounted to 22,976,475*l.*, of which 6,481,233*l.* comprised 1*l.* and 2*l.* notes. In this year the 13,000,000*l.* was raised for the exigencies of the state by annuities on the sinking fund, of which 12,500,000*l.* was for England, and 500,000*l.* for Ireland.

PUFFING ON A GOOD FRONT. — A French officer in the Canadian war, as often as he was defeated, used to write to his general, that he found it convenient to change his front.



EARTHENWARE FIGURE FOUND IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF CUZCO.

CLASSIC IRELAND. — Diodorus Siculus, in his description of Britain, says: — "There are also some smaller islands in the neighbourhood of Britain, and a large one called Ireland, which runs parallel to it on the north, and extends to a greater width. We have no certain information about this island, except that its inhabitants are wilder than the Britons, and very voracious; they are cannibals, and hold it right to eat their fathers when they die; their customs as regard women affect publicity; nor is incest illegal among them. The climate is unfavourable to the ripening of grain, but so luxuriant in herbage, which is very rich and sweet, that the cattle very soon fill themselves, and, if they were not driven off, would overfeed themselves and burst. Its inhabitants are uncivilised and ignorant of every virtue; to the social affections they are utter strangers."

OVERLAND MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We have received Bombay papers and correspondence to the 13th ult. The news from India is not remarkable. Peace prevails in the British territories. Lord Hardinge is proceeding from Simla towards Calcutta; he is expected about the 17th instant at Lucknow. The King of Oude is making preparations for his reception. An attempt was made to attack Lucknow by a neighbouring rajah, and a fight took place near Secunderapore, in which the plunder-loving rajah was defeated. Oude may be looked upon as far from being in a prosperous state. The Nizam's country is still disturbed. The Nizam himself has occupied tents outside the walls of Hydrabad; his minister joined him, but soon afterwards left the camp, which was deluged by the rains. On his asking permission from his master to withdraw, the Nizam told him he had come unasked, and might take his departure in the same manner. There appears to be an expectation prevalent in that country of the approaching interference of the British power to effect proper arrangements in its disturbed, ill-governed, and oppressed districts. From Scinde or Lahore there is no intelligence of importance. There has been some heavy rain in Bombay, which has cooled the atmosphere, and the cold season has set in. The governor has been to Mahableshwar, and is going from thence to visit Viziadroog, in order to learn if the harbour there can be rendered available now, as it used to be under the Mahratta governments. Viziadroog is conveniently situate for the troops proceeding by sea; they can there find a safe anchorage, and proceed thence to Belgaum and the Southern Mahratta country. The visit of the governor of Bombay to Scinde is expected to take place in December. The London mails of the 7th of October arrived here on the 9th, and the new puisne judge, Sir W. Yardley, was sworn into office on the 10th. Although the political news referred to is not of a stirring character, it will be regarded with pleasure as indicating a state of nearly profound tranquillity. The postscript of a letter, however, conveys most important and favourable accounts of a commercial kind. "You would be delighted to hear," says the writer, "that although we have accounts of all the disasters in the mercantile and financial world in England, not a single commercial house in Bombay has suspended its payments. Regret is felt certainly for the failures of old and respectable firms in London, but the most perfect confidence in the capabilities of all the Bombay houses (at least) to maintain their credit prevails. Of this you will find convincing proof in the very large remittances that go to England by this extra steamer."

THE COLONIES.

AUSTRALIA. — FREE EMIGRATION. — A notice, dated 1st inst., of the regulations under which free passages are to be granted to New South Wales and South Australia has just been issued. "The funds by which the emigration is effected," says the new notice, "are furnished by the colonies, and are intended, not for the purpose of relief to persons in this country, but to supply the colonists with the particular description of labourers of whom they stand most in need." Of course industry, sobriety, and skill in their respective callings are desiderated in the emigrants; and it is added, "Persons in the habitual receipt of parish relief are not eligible." We would request our English, Scotch, Leinster (the sea-board), and Ulster countrymen to note the passages we have quoted. This is no pauper emigration. Paupers are not to be forwarded. The free passages are merely the strong expressions on the part of the colonists of the need in which they stand of good skilled workmen. There is no degradation to our sturdy yeomanry in accepting them. The emigrants must be in good health. The most eligible candidates are young married couples. No family can be taken with more than two children under seven, or three under ten years of age. The separation of husbands and wives, or of parents and children, is in no case to be permitted. Single men can only be taken in a number not exceeding the number of single women in the same ship. The ages of parents of families ought not to exceed forty. This rule will be relaxed in favour of applicants having adult children about to emigrate with them. The ages of single persons accompanying their parents ought not to be less than eighteen, nor more than thirty-five. The emigrants must bring their own clothing; the more abundant the stock the better for health and comfort during the voyage. They must also bring 2 lbs. of soap and a supply of towels and sheets. It is desirable that they should take the tools of their trades. Before receiving an order to embark 1*l.* must be paid for every adult, and 10*s.* for each child under fourteen, towards bedding and mess utensils for the voyage. If the emigrants conduct themselves properly during the voyage, the bedding and mess utensils are given to them at its termination. During the voyage the emigrants are put under the charge of a surgeon-superintendent. Married couples and their young children are to occupy separate berths in the middle of the vessel. The single men and single women are placed in distinct compartments at opposite ends of the ship. They are victualled in messes of six or eight each, and are forbidden from receiving half rations. Ample supplies of medical comforts, &c. are placed under the discretion of the surgeon. First-class vessels will be despatched every month to Sydney, Port Philip, and Adelaide, from London and Plymouth, where depôts have been fitted up, in which emigrants assembled previous to embarkation are lodged and fed free of charge. Emigrants from Scotland will receive free passages from Leith to London. At the termination of the voyage emigrants may remain on board and receive free rations fourteen days, to enable them to make arrangements. They are received in the colony by a government officer, whose duty it is to give them every assistance, by information and advice. They are free to engage themselves to any one, and to make their own bargain for wages. No repayment of any part of their passage out is required. Copies of the notice, containing the dietary scale for the voyage, lists of the commissioners' agents in different parts of the country, and other details, may be had on application to the secretary of the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, at the office, 9, Park Street, Westminster.

MALTA.—On the 3d inst. the Tancrede, French Government steam-packet, arrived there from Constantinople. During the voyage on the 29th, after leaving Smyrna, the cook had been taken suddenly ill, and died a few hours after. At first the surgeon of the vessel was in doubt whether he should report it a case of cholera, and therefore the vessel entered the port; but having afterwards had a consultation with the proto-medico, or quarantine physician, he is said to have subscribed to the opinion of this latter, who, having pronounced it to be cholera, the vessel was ordered to leave the harbour and cruise outside for a given number of days—twelve, after the death—being permitted to take in wood and a few days' fuel, but not to land her passengers, several of whom are destined for Malta. The French mail agent, however, considered it more judicious to send her to Marseilles to be depurated, and she left accordingly for that port on the same night. No one of the passengers, officers, or crew were ailing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Mdlle. Deluzy-Desportes has just presented a demand against Marshal Sebastiani for the delivery of the legacy of 3000*f.* in Rentes which the Duke de Praslin made her, as governess of his daughters, by his will of 1843. Mdlle. Deluzy further demands that different objects which were given to her by her pupils, and which are at present under seal, shall be restored to her; and, finally, she demands the restitution of a sum of money which, she says, she confided to M. de Praslin to invest."

The Paris papers of Monday are chiefly occupied with the altered tone of the ministerial journal respecting the Swiss question. The sore discomfiture which M. Guizot has encountered in Switzerland is aggravated by the still more serious results arising from the same minister's policy in Greece. M. Guizot's abetting of M. Coletti has produced a serious and open quarrel between Greece and Turkey, of which Russia seems determined to reap the full advantage, in the way so ably exposed in our Constantinople correspondent's letter.

We have received the Paris papers and correspondence of Tuesday. The contents of all tend to show that the Swiss affair is on the point of termination. There will be no interference with the *status quo*, although a conference on the subject is to take place at Neufchatel. M. Guizot was still confined by the "grippe." The Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and their three children, arrived at the palace of St. Cloud, from Brussels, on Monday evening. A Brest journal publishes a letter dated Treguier, the 9th inst., which states that the American merchant vessel Robert Shaw was struck with lightning on the night of the 6th inst., off the island of Batz. The cargo, consisting of cotton, immediately ignited. The captain and crew, in all sixteen persons, not being able to extinguish the fire, abandoned the ship, and succeeded in gaining Treguier in their boat. This war, no doubt, the vessel seen by the Tagus on fire in her late passage to Southampton.

The Federal council of war has published a report of the killed and wounded during the late war, from which it appears that the total numbers were 88 killed and 385 wounded, on the side of the government. The loss on the side of the insurgents has not been ascertained, but it is supposed to be three or four times greater. The estimate of the expenses of the war have also been given in, from which it appears that, including the charge of 50,000 men for a month hence, the whole cost will be about 7,000,000 French francs.

New York papers to the 25th ult. have reached us Havre. The only intelligence she brings is that Santa Anna had embarked on board an English steamer at Tampico, intending to come to Europe, probably to this country. The flour markets remained inactive at previous prices.

SPAIN. — On the 6th the Bill for authorising the government to collect the taxes until the end of the present year easily passed the Chamber of Deputies, as every body expected it would. In the Senate the President of the Council, General Narvaez, in reply to a question of General Mendez Vigo, praised the discipline and conduct of the Spanish corps lately sent to Portugal, and also the Pacheco cabinet's intervention in behalf of Donna Maria. The general subsequently justified the rigours exercised towards General Alaix, and his explanations, as usual, obtained the greatest approbation. On the 7th the debate on the address was resumed in the Senate, and General Narvaez reiterated his declarations to the course of conciliation and legality which his administration intended to pursue. On the 1st of January a new organ of the Progresista party was to be started, with the title of "El Siglo." "Its object," says the administrative "Faro," "is to constitutionalise the Progresista party, under the auspices of the Duke of Victory." Madrid journals of the 7th instant have arrived. Their contents are unimportant. M. Orlando, who had tendered his resignation of the department of finances, had consented to withdraw it. An impending duel between M. Salamanca and M. Leon was much talked of, it being imputed to some suspicious intercourse between M. Salamanca and Madame Leon, in the absence of her husband.

PORTUGAL.—The Montrose arrived on Tuesday from Portugal. Her dates — Gibraltar, Dec. 5; Lisbon, 9; and Oporto, 10. The political intelligence from the peninsula is important. From Gibraltar we learn that twelve convicts, the crew of a boat towing a lighter, had escaped to Algesiras, and thence to Cadiz. Four of them had since returned to Gibraltar and surrendered. These escapes are becoming more and more frequent, the Spanish authorities generally refusing to give up the convicts except conditionally. Sir Charles Napier was keeping the squadron continually on the move by all sorts of exercises.

SWITZERLAND.—Sir Stratford Canning arrived on the 7th at Neufchatel, and immediately had an interview with M. de Sydow, the envoy of Prussia to the Confederation, and with General Pfuel, the governor of the principality. Sir S. Canning left the same evening for Berne, where he arrived on the night of the 8th. He had a conference with Mr. Peel on the morning of the 9th, and afterwards an interview with M. Ochsenbein, which continued to a late hour. From the state of the chest of the canton of Lucerne, recovered from the fugitive authorities of the Sonderbund, it appears that the treasury of the League derived its chief resources from loans supplied by Austria, and from an examination of the arms and artillery captured or surrendered, it appears that the League derived its arms from France — the cypher of Louis Philippe was found upon the artillery.

The advices from Berne, which come down to the 9th, add nothing of importance to the intelligence we have already given. Sir Stratford Canning had had a long conference with M. Ochsenbein, but had not delivered any note from the British government offering to join in a mediation; nor was it expected that any such note would be presented. The question of Neufchatel was adjourned until the deputies from the cantons of the ex-league should have arrived. Letters from Milan of the 4th say, that a great number of the chiefs of the Sonderbund had arrived in that city, who had been well received by the Germans, but unfavourably by the Italians. These refugees said that the great misfortune of the League was that two-thirds of its partisans were cowards and the remainder traitors. The "Bale Gazette" of the 11th says that Sir Stratford Canning informed M. Ochsenbein that, in consequence of the change which had taken place in the affairs of Switzerland, he would not deliver the note of mediation prepared by the British cabinet.

AUSTRIA.—Fourteen Jesuits have arrived at Vienna from Switzerland, and have been presented by the imperial counsellor, Mr. Hurter, to the chancellor of state. It is very probable that they will, for the first time, be permitted to remain here under the idea of hospitality, and then form the commencement of a regular community; for although their buildings and the other property of the order of the Jesuits have been confiscated in Switzerland, they have still immense wealth remaining. It is doubtful whether the convent of the Kunnalmünster, on the Kuhlenberg, which has just been purchased for 80,000 florins, or the convent of the Ligurians, which is situated in the very heart of the city, will be assigned to them.

The Austrian treasury is at this moment in so flourishing a state, that there is a disposable sum of fifty millions of florins (about 6,000,000*l.*) in gold and silver bars. This favourable state of things is the result of the success which has for some years attended the working of the copper mines.

BAVARIA.—We hear by a letter from Munich of the 1st inst., that the Prince de Wallenstein having concluded a loan with the house of Rothschild, of Paris, of 10,500,000*f.*, at 4½ per cent., subject to the guarantee of the Bavarian Chambers, the act when brought before the States caused so much disagreeable excitement that the assembly had to be adjourned.

BADEN.—The States of the Grand Duchy of Baden were solemnly opened on the 9th instant by the Grand Duke in person, in a speech which was hailed with universal satisfaction. Alluding to the condition of the public press in Germany, the Grand Duke expressed himself as follows:—"I have occupied myself, with the unanimous wish of my faithful states for a repressive law on the press, and the abolition of censorship. Like other states of the Confederation, my government has also taken steps with the Diet, and I anxiously look forward to the solution of this great question, of so much interest to all."

HAMBURGH.—The "Cologne Gazette" contains a letter from Hamburgh of the 5th, stating that at a meeting of the principal mercantile men, to elect new members for the Council of Commerce, the President gave notice that he should shortly bring forward a motion to allow every merchant or trader of respectability, frequenting the Exchange, to take part in the meetings of the corps of merchants. This proposition, if carried, will remove the exclusion now affecting the Jews in mercantile matters in that city.

DENMARK.—The meeting of the states of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein will shortly take place, and the relative position of those duchies towards Denmark, a question which nearly led to an open outbreak last year, will again be brought forward. Agitation is already astir in Germany, and subscriptions are on foot in every town for Besseler, the champion of the German party in that discussion. There is a law in Denmark by which it is necessary for any member of the states following the profession of the law to have the sanction of the government to allow him to take his seat. Besseler was president of the late assembly of the states of the Duchy of Schleswig, and a strenuous advocate of the German faction. He was re-elected, but owing to his belonging to the profession of the law the government refused the requisite sanction. He has consequently thrown up his profession, at which he greatly distinguished himself, so as to be able to take his seat; and the *Besseler-fonds*, which are now the topic of all the German journals, consist in a subscription which has been set on foot, in every town of Germany, to make him a handsome compensation for the sacrifice of his profession to the interests of his constituents. Besseler is likely to take prominent part in the debates on the question of the duchies.

SWEDEN.—In a council of state of the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, held on the 28th ult., the King ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation between China and those two kingdoms. The treaty was signed at Canton the 20th of March last, by M. Lillenvalch, counsellor of commerce, on behalf of Sweden and Norway, and by the Imperial Commissioner Ki-Yng, on the part of China.

GREECE.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer of the 27th brought the answer of the Emperor of Russia to the last letter of King Otho, relative to the Mussurus question. The budget for 1847 is not passed, nor has it even been discussed; while, by this time, that of 1848 ought to have been presented to the chambers. The orders of the French ministers have caused a little more activity on the part of the government in apprehending the brigands. The famous robber Bibissi, who has plundered and robbed in the vicinity of Athens for some three years with impunity, has been entrapped by another robber chief, named Bulgari, who undertook, for a sum of money, to deliver him up, dead or alive. To effect his purpose, he took with him six confederates, and tracked Bibissi. Having found him, he proposed to him (representing himself as a brigand) to join their forces, and plunder in company. This Bibissi declined, until he had consulted his companions, who were absent. Bulgari then watched an opportunity, drew out a pistol, and shot Bibissi dead. The corpse was brought to Athens and exposed to public view, as an example and a warning to evil doers. In consequence of the reported existence of the cholera in Constantinople, the King has published an ordinance of sanitary regulations. A lazaret has been prepared at Egina.

TURKEY.—We have received the journals and despatches from Constantinople to the 27th ult. The cholera was fast disappearing, and at its worst it was so trifling in its effects as to be altogether disregarded. The journals are chiefly occupied with the note of the Greek government to the representatives of the five powers, and the answer of the Porte, which are too long and not sufficiently important to claim a place here in their full details.

MEXICO.—It is stated from Vera Cruz, under-dated Oct. 31., that the new ministry of Mexico was at Queretaro where the Congress was sitting. Cuevas was minister for the Foreign Department, Pedraza for that of Finances, Riva Palacios for that of Justice, and Mora y Villamil for that of War. Santa Anna having had orders to give up the command of the army to Rincon, had retired to Tehuacan to join his family, which, however, he appears to have done with reluctance. The intimation that, in the event of resistance, he would be tried by court-martial, had its effect. A body of Texan rangers had arrived at Vera Cruz, who, together with the volunteers, had committed great excesses. It was reported that Mazatlin and other Pacific ports would shortly be taken possession of by the United States troops. About 400 waggons were to leave Mexico for the coast in a few days with sick and wounded for embarkation. It was expected that many traders would avail themselves of the occasion to proceed to the ports of the republic for the purpose of buying goods. Mr. Bankhead, the British minister, had embarked at Vera Cruz, for the Havannah, for the improvement of his health. The new Mexican ministry were favourable to the re-establishment of peace, should the Americans be disposed to negociate on reasonable and moderate terms. About 6000 men, regulars and volunteers, were going up from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

PERU.—Advices from Lima state that the Peruvian Government had taken off the duty of five per cent. on the exportation of silver. This was an important concession to the mining interest, and the example would probably be followed by Mexico and other mineral countries where an impost is exacted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INFLUENZA IN THE METROPOLIS.—Everybody knows, because almost everybody has had personal proof, that a serious epidemic has been visiting this metropolis for several weeks. If the influenza is not spoken of in more serious terms, it is because we all think we have known its very worst in ourselves. Mischievous, ubiquitous, and troublesome, it is rather a familiar nuisance than a public calamity. It has sent everybody in turn to the sofa or to bed, made him miserable, silent, and unsocial, set going the manufacture of gruel and arrow-root, encouraged the sale of lozenges in every variety, and set every member of the household in turn barking about the house with a preternatural sort of cough, more like a spasmodic ventriloquism than any more ordinary sound. It has almost emptied churches, and made the surviving congregations drown the service with involuntary interruptions. It has almost brought the public offices to a stand-still, closed the schools, disabled the police force (there were 1200 laid up at once), and left the city at the mercy of the thieves, were it not that the latter have had probably more than their share in the general prostration. It has deranged innumerable appointments for business and pleasure, and thinned or extinguished dinner parties by consigning host and guest to their several couches. The doctors have been worn off their legs, whether their horses or their own. The sensations in the healthier and stronger class of patients are very much the same. It is found impossible to be low enough, to get too near the fire, to do little enough, and the complaint progresses, to cough deep enough. We believe we have accommodated our language to the public impression of the disorder. Our readers must pardon a levity which expresses a fact—the general idea of the influenza.

JENNY LIND AT HOME.—On the 20th of last month Mdlle. Jenny Lind signed an engagement with the Royal Opera of Stockholm, stipulating that she should sing once a week in December, January, and February, on condition of half of the whole receipts, on every night of her appearance, being given to her, and of a half being added to the prices of places. The evening before last, which was the eve of Jenny Lind's first performance, the newspapers published a note signed by the fair *cantatrice*, in which she stated that, in order to give her native country a *souvenir* that might last beyond her existence as an artiste, she had determined on devoting the whole profits of her performances to the establishment of a school for poor young persons of both sexes, born with happy dispositions, in which they should gratuitously be taught music and the dramatic art. This generosity excited to the utmost the enthusiastic admiration we already felt to so great an extent for Jenny Lind. It increased beyond measure the public's impatience to hear the celebrated *artiste*, who, since her return to this capital, had not yet sung at any public place. Although the tickets for the performance were to have been sold at the theatre's office from ten o'clock on the preceding afternoon, the Adolphus Place, where the Opera stands, was already nearly crowded. At about eleven the multitude was such that the police interfered, and made the people form *en queue*. This was accomplished quietly enough; but a little after midnight a compact mass of persons suddenly made an irruption from the neighbouring streets, rushed on the said *queue*, broke it, and actually besieged the theatre. Nevertheless, the first crowd returned, attacked their aggressors, and in a few minutes a desperate fist and foot combat followed. Several persons were severely bruised on the occasion. All the exhortations of the police being useless, an armed force was brought up. Several detachments of infantry arrived, but were formidably opposed; it was with great trouble that they succeeded in clearing the Adolphus Place. It was subsequently occupied by the military, and only two thousand persons, or twice the number the theatre could hold, were suffered to approach its office. In the course of the day the tickets for Jenny Lind's performance were paid for as high as fifty times what they had cost at the office. Some of those for the amphitheatre first places were sold at 100 bank rix dollars, or 22*l.* As for the reception given to Jenny Lind, we must confine ourselves to stating that every known "ovation" was conferred on her, including that of which Italy has reserved to herself the privilege — the flying of pigeons in the house.

COLLISION AT SEA. — On the 20th ult. the Hellespont steam packet, being on her way to Constantinople, struck against an Ottoman sailing vessel in the Sea of Marmora, which sunk almost immediately afterwards. All on board were saved except a woman and two children. The Hellespont sustained considerable damage from being struck by an enormous wave, which compelled her to make the nearest harbour. She did not get to Constantinople till the following morning. Thanks to her being divided into four compartments, all water tight, the cargo was not damaged, and she was soon in a condition to take her departure again for Marseilles.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

New Zealand. *Government have no office for that colony, but we direct our correspondent's attention to our colonial information respecting free emigration to Australia.*

C. W., Jun. *Your letter has been quite overlooked. We acknowledged the errata, and are obliged.*

A Correspondent, Herts. *We do not exactly agree with you. In our opinion the people to whom he refers are as fond of blood as of gold.*

M. R S., Totteridge. *Many of the anecdotes forwarded have appeared in our columns. The others we do not deem of sufficient merit, but M. R. S. has our thanks.*

Eliza B. *An imposture. The shell has exploded a long time ago.*

Amelia H. *The congreve rocket secret was purchased by government. To her second query we answer "Yes."*

H. B., King's Cross. *Employ no broker in whom you cannot place the most implicit reliance.*

S. L. *The secretary of the Art Union will inform you.*

J. L. *Ten years.*

C. J., Birmingham. *We have referred to several heraldic authorities without obtaining the information sought. The arms of the Ryley family may be known to some of our readers, who will perhaps communicate them to us. We must make the same request with regard to the family of Geary, Leicestershire.*

F. G. S. *Abyssinia. To spell it any other way is a foolish conceit.*

A Mother. *Carui-seed water is frequently sold by druggists for dill water. Of the two, for the purposes mentioned, it is the more preferable.*

The Pictorial Times

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18. 1847.

THE WEEK.

THERE is no lack of activity on the part of Parliament in providing a remedy for the crying Irish evil. The Crime and Outrage Bill has passed through the House of Commons without let or hindrance, and the House of Lords has read it a first time. A more acceptable piece of intelligence cannot head the week's proceedings. We wish we could speak as favourably of the currency measures of the Government. A committee has been asked for and granted, but even if there were nothing particular to object to in its composition, the experience the nation has had of the labours of committees compounded of discordant elements, leaves little reason to suppose that the issue of its deliberations will prove of real public service. The common voice denounces the whole thing as a scheme for evading the parliamentary discussion of the monetary laws; and the public are seldom wrong.

Leave has been given to Mr. Labouchere to bring in a bill for suspending the operation of an act for making further provision for the government of the New Zealand islands. Great difficulties are alleged to exist in giving to those islands a constitutional charter, and there is a bishop upon the spot, who publishes inflammatory protests, urging the natives to see to what he calls their own rights.

Army and navy matters have had a small share of the attention of Parliament, and some notice has been taken by Lord Stanley of the questionable position of the Earl Minto in Italy. There was, of course, some fencing with the question on the part of the Marquis of Lansdowne, but his lordship made one admission which is worth prominent notice.

The noble lord (Stanley) had referred to the residence of the noble earl at Rome, in order to avoid giving any opinion upon the question of the propriety of holding diplomatic relations with that country. Now, he (the Marquis of Lansdowne) would refer to the same circumstance for the purpose of giving an opinion upon that very point. The noble earl resided at Rome, and although not accredited, yet he had, in consequence of that residence, transmitted the most useful information to the Government. Indeed, it was monstrous to think that while this country received the best information from all parts of the world, yet that in the very centre of Europe there was a court whence they had no means of procuring intelligence, while there was no court the information from which would be so useful to this country. He was aware that by law no such relations could be established, but still he felt called upon to state what he thought upon the subject.

The Berkeley quarrel has been made the subject of parliamentary notice. Mr. Wakley moved for a select committee to inquire into the charges made by 150 petitioners, electors of Gloucestershire, complaining of the interference of the Earl Fitzhardinge at the last election for that county. As there seemed to be some doubt on the minds of leading members of the competency of Parliament to deal with the question, the debate was adjourned until another evening.

Lord John Russell and the Bishops are at issue regarding the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. Several prelates have addressed an earnest protest to his lordship, and they have been followed by 485 lay members of the Church of England, and supported by an admirable remonstrance from the pen of the learned Bishop of Exeter. The Premier, however, does not give way. His reply is to the following effect:—

> Since the date of the decree of the University of Oxford (founded on lectures delivered by Dr. Hampden fifteen years ago) Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius Professor of Divinity. The University of Oxford and many bishops have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured with the approbation of several prelates of our Church. Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any discouragement. In these circumstances, it appears to me that should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of excusion against a clergyman of eminent learning and irreproachable life, and that, in fact, the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown, is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our universities. Nor should it be forgotten, that many of the most prominent among that majority have since joined the communion of the Church of Rome. I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I believe to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension, and fomented by prejudice.

THE CURRENCY AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

WE had intended this week to have shown the utter fallacy of Sir Robert Peel's adduction of the panics which occurred between 1784 and 1839 inclusive, in the light in which he wished to use them — in fact, that they entirely disproved his case; but the more recent occurrences in the House of Commons render it necessary that we should first advert to the latter.

By the proceedings in the House of Commons on Wednesday, it is now established beyond a doubt that the object of the Government, as we predicted, is to shelve the question of the Currency entirely — that by letting off, as by a safety valve, the feeling of the house, time is gained — that by the semblance of a committee, the present short sitting of Parliament is passed over, and a longer period obtained for the Bank of England and Government to use all appliances to meet the January dividends, and to present, on the re-assembling of the Legislature, such a sum of reserved notes and of Russian gold in the weekly return of the Bank of England, as to enable the Government and its nominees of he committee to stand by the Bill of 1844, with all its enormous pressure upon the industry of the country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did his best on Wednesday to persuade the House that he had constituted the committee with fairness; but Lord George Bentinck, in proposing the removal of some of the bullionists nominated, and the substitution of others not at all pledged to his own opinions, shivered the pretences of the Right Honourable Baronet to atoms. The Noble Lord asked how a phalanx, consisting of six Peelites and eleven Whigs, together seventeen, all committed in favour of the legislation of 1844, and all conversant with their one-sided view of the question, could be said to be a fair proportion of a committee of twenty-six? How the remaining nine could calculate to cope with the many practised sophists on this question — those nine, too, being formed of persons varying in opinion, and scarcely any one of them having previously taken part adversely to the obnoxious Act, on its passing through Parliament?

Mr. Hume has all along refused to act upon the committee; and Mr. Wakley, in a truthful and manly speech, after exposing the hollow conduct of Government, proposed Mr. Muntz to supply the place of the honourable gentleman; but no, Mr. Muntz too well understands the "money juggle" of 1819, of which the disputed Bill is "the complement;" he therefore must be excluded. It was quite requisite to set aside the man who, it is no disrespect to Mr. Spooner to say, understands, as well as any present member of the House, the depth of the fraud which the Act of the last-named year is daily and hourly inflicting on the industrious classes of this country. For the same reason, Mr. Newdegate, the active, disinterested, and patriotic member for North Warwickshire, who took the most distinguished part against the "complement" Bill in its progress through the Commons in 1844, is passed over, of course. Indeed, opposition to that measure is made the ban of exclusion from this so-called, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, *fairly* constituted committee!

It will be seen how the Birmingham economists will meet this marked injustice in regard to their member, Mr. Muntz; the adherents of Ministers in that town will feel, doubtless, that they must support the policy of Lord John Russell, whose part of the compact by which he retains his power is the support of Sir Robert Peel's monetary policy; but will the thousands who returned Mr. Muntz by their votes be complacent? Whoever witnessed the debates in the new Parliament on this "Distress of the Country" question, could not fail to observe the power exercised over the Treasury bench by the late premier. No cat ever watched with an eye of more intense vigilance the movements of its natural prey, whose life he permitted for a while, than does Sir Robert Peel those of his successor to office; evidently is he ready at any moment of departure from his allowed range, to pounce upon him, and to finish his political course. Only keep me (says the arch-bullionist) from the interference of those who would harrass me in committee on my "complement" Bill, and you shall continue to enjoy all the sweets of office. Nobody will deny that Lord John has most fully performed his part of the contract.

It is true that time will be gained by the bullionists to show an apparently better state of the Bank coffers; but how may that time operate to throw light of another kind? How will the half-starved, because scarcely half employed, operatives of the manufacturing districts pass through the winter months that will elapse before the reassembling of Parliament? What may ensue from the present condition of the iron districts of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, where firms of eminence are experiencing the most alarming difficulties? What is likely, in the mean time, to be the experience of the many ruined families of Liverpool, where it is scarcely possible to turn without meeting some tale of unexampled woe, felt by circles who had far less reason to be exposed to such ills than were once your Loyds and your Peels?

What may be the state of the rural districts within the next seven or eight weeks when we contemplate the numerous navvies discharged from railway occupation who are so spreading themselves, in their hopelessness, over the roads and the laues of the country, where the demand for labour had attracted them? We know an instance of no less than four attempts at highway robbery within the range of one quiet parish and within a few days, in the most fertile of our midland counties?

A delectable re-assembling of the great council of the nation is too probably indicated; but what will the members of the constituencies have to say on their return to their circles? Why, that they had passed a Coercion Bill for Ireland, and had withheld that monetary relief that would have secured labour for the industrious. That they had surrendered the monetary question to the tender mercies of Peel, by whom they were palavered and stultified. That as far as the House of Commons is concerned, they had done their best to introduce the Jew into Parliament, that he might influence all future Christian legislation, a proceeding in remarkable keeping, certainly, with the approaching week for Christmas celebration. We are thus made nationally to usher in the week of weeks by doing the utmost honour to the denier of our gracious Redeemer, and to close it with professed rejoicing at the most glorious of gifts ever made to fallen man. We are thus about to honour at the same time him who rightly claims all honour, and, in one of its representatives, the nation by which he was betrayed. When we reflect upon our proclaimed idolatry of gold and upon the public exaltation of the Hebrew on account of his "wealth," we discern too clearly, and most painfully, our national identity with "the name and number of the Beast" "SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX," so fearfully set forth in Holy Writ.

We shall not be surprised if the next step in our downward course be a formidable attempt to give the highest possible position to the man whose system requires from every other man payment in gold with the Shylock precision of the bond, and whose provincial establishment has been shown to have been recently and enormously multiplying "pig upon bacon" currency for its own customers — that this man shall be erected into a presidence over a national bank, in fact into the future monetary sovereign of this infatuated and apparently doomed empire. Amidst all these forebodings it is a relief to reflect, that a committee is appointed in the Commons — of the evidence adduced before which the public may judge — and knowing that there is to be a committee in the other legislative branch, all will unite in saying heartily, "Thank God we have a House of Lords."

THE COURT.

Intelligence has been received at Lisbon from Madeira to the 4th of December. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager was improving in health. His serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Weimar and his second son had arrived in the Dragon.

The court continues at Osborne. We have reason to believe that her Majesty is again in the most interesting condition in which a married lady can be placed; the time expected is about the end of March.—*The Globe.*

The Queen, accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, and attended by the Hon. Miss Kerr, takes frequent carriage airing. Professor Sedgwick arrived at Osborne on Tuesday, on a visit to her Majesty. The Royal children walk or ride daily on the beach.

The Queen Dowager has presented a beautiful miniature carriage or "baronchete," capable of carrying four children, to the Prince of Wales and his royal sisters and brother. The carriage may be drawn by one or two ponies.

THE CHURCH.

THE SEE OF HEREFORD.—The Queen has been pleased to order a congé d'elire empowering the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Hereford to elect a bishop to that see, the same being void by the translation of Doctor Thomas Musgrave, late Bishop thereof, to the see of York; and her Majesty has also been pleased to recommend the Rev. Renn Dickson Hampden, D.D., to be elected to the said see of Hereford.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. C. W. J. Johnston, M.A., to the vicarage of Sproxton, Leicestershire. Rev. T. Brisco, to be chaplain to the Earl of Airlie. Rev. J. A. Eldridge, to the perpetual curacy of Sutton, Hull. Rev. V. W. Ryan, to be vice principal of the Collegiate Schools, Liverpool. Rev. J. Walker, to the vicarage of Southrop, Gloucestershire. Rev. J. P. Alcock, to the vicarage of Ashford, Kent. Rev. P. Hale, to the head-mastership of Archbishop Tennison's Grammar School, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Rev. T. Davies, to the vicarage of Devynnock, with the chapelry of Ystradvelty, Brecon.

FINE ARTS.

STATUE OF HUSKISSON.—A marble statue of the late Right Hon. W. Huskisson, which has been executed at Rome by Mr. Gibson, was landed at the port of Liverpool from Italy in 1845, and deposited in the revenue premises attached to the Custom House at that port, where it was originally proposed and intended to be erected. A bronze statue of that eminent gentleman having, however, been erected in its place at Mrs. Huskisson's expense, the marble figure will be sent to London for the purpose of being erected at Lloyd's in the Royal Exchange.

SERIOUS FIRE.—A fire broke out on Saturday night on the premises 183. High Holborn. The flames originated in the workshops at the rear of the dwelling-house, and in a few minutes penetrated the roof. Numerous engines were shortly on the spot, but in spite of an ample supply of water, it was some hours before the fire was extinguished. Several of the neighbouring houses were much injured. On Monday morning a fire broke out upon the premises of Mr. Stebbings, linendraper, Capel Street, St. George's, attended with the destruction of considerable property. Two powerful engines were quickly brought to the spot, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the premises of Mr. Stebbing, although the adjoining house was much demaged by fire, water, and hasty removals.

SINGULAR CHURCH PREFERMENT.—The Bishop of London has instituted the Rev. Thos. Wall, M.A., curate of Chipping Sodbury, near Bristol, to the vicarage of Edgeware, under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Some time since the benefice became vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hughes, B.D., on which occasion the Rev. Dr. Lee, of Hatherwell House, convened a meeting of the inhabitants, and gave them the names of six clergymen, with full permission to select one as the future vicar. The names of the clergymen given in were the Venerable Dr. Tattam, Archdeacon of Bedford, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A., Rector of Charterhouse, near Bath, the Rev. Dr. Hussey, Rector of Hayes, Kent; the Rev. Professor Powell, of Oxford, the Rev. T. Wall, M.A., curate of Chipping Sodbury, Bristol, and the Rev. Dr. Hincks, rector of Kelly Leagh, county Down. At the meeting of the vestry Dr. Tattam, Archdeacon of Bedford was proposed, and also the Rev. Mr. Wall. For Dr. Tattam the votes were 28; for the Rev. Mr. Wall, 75. Mr. Wall was therefore presented to the bishop, and by him instituted to the benefice.

AT Tynemouth, lately, there died an old woman who was born on Tyne Bridge. In 1771, when the bridge was thrown down by a flood, she was an infant; and, fortunately for her safety, she was in her cradle at the time, and floated down the river secure from harm.

TOAST FOR CHRISTMAS. — "All friends round St. Paul's, not forgetting 'Number One.'"

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the woolsack shortly after five o'clock. — The Earl of AUCKLAND replied to Lord COLVILLE that a deputation of officers had represented to the Admiralty the propriety of such extension, and that the Admiralty was prepared to recommend an extension of such distribution.—Several petitions were presented, praying the House to adopt measures to punish those priests who published a bull which censured the Queen and her loyal Protestant subjects. — The Bishop of ROCHESTER, with respect to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the bishopric of Hereford, declared he would not be a party concerned, and would not confirm the appointment by the imposition of hands.— The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Crime and Outrage Bill for Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The SPEAKER took the chair before four o'clock. — Several petitions were presented and notices of motion given. — Mr. COBDEN moved for a return of the British naval force in the Tagus, and in the other waters of Portugal, for the present year.—Mr. BANKES wished to know if the Government had received any information from the Spanish Government that that country had altered the tariff on all goods imported into Spain from other countries?—Mr. LABOUCHERE could give no answer until the foreign secretary should come in. — Mr. S. WORTLEY begged to give notice that he should put a question, on Monday, with reference to the necessity of establishing a public prosecutor in criminal cases. — Sir GEORGE GREY said that the question had been under consideration, but no definite plan had been yet settled. — Mr. WAKLEY thought that the sooner a public prosecutor were provided the better.

STOCKPORT. — The polling commenced on Thursday morning. Up to two o'clock Major Marsland had the lead of Mr. Kershaw, when the latter obtained a majority. The following is the official declaration of the poll: — Kershaw 545, Marsland 518; majority for Kershaw 27. The mayor therefore declared Alderman James Kershaw duly elected.

EDINBURGH. — Mr. Cowan was re-elected on Wednesday without opposition.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT. — George M'Coy, wine cooper, Thomas Doyle, labourer, Thomas Sale, cooper, and Thomas Davis, tinman, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Bellchambers, on the 11th of October last, in Westminster. M'Coy and Sale were found guilty, and sentenced to execution. The jury acquitted the other prisoners.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

AMERICA.—The Acadia, from New York the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Thursday night. She has brought a large number of passengers, and 80,000*l.* in specie on freight. The Hottinguer, Captain Bursley, from New York, has also arrived, with 30,000*l.* in specie on freight. They bring no political news of importance.

MEXICO.—The United States troops were rapidly advancing towards the Mexican capital, and garrisoning the intermediate posts. It is stated that Padre Jaranta, the chief leader of the guerilla forces, had applied to General Patterson with peace negotiations. A frightful steam-boat collision had taken place on the Missouri. Forty passengers were drowned.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

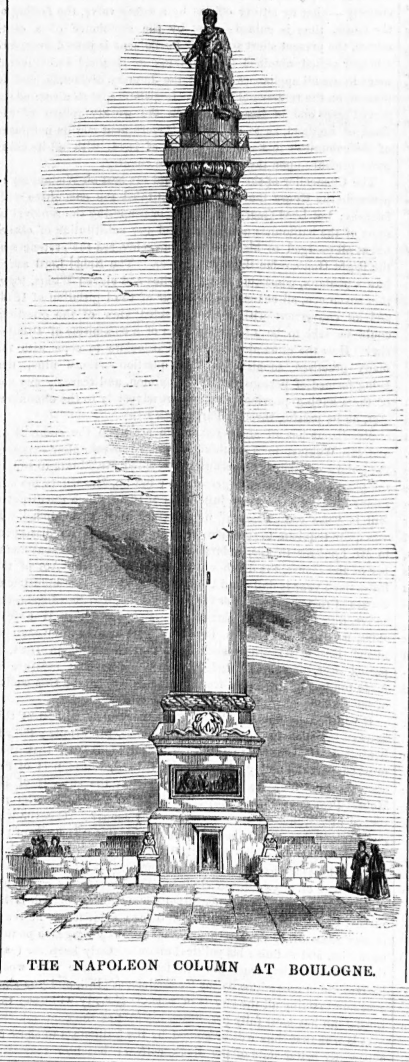
The tocsin has been sounded, the fiery cross has been wildly careering through the land to announce in one breath that the French are coming, and that the British, like Johnny Cope, are not yet "wawking." To be sure the summons is somewhat premature, for there is neither another French army assembled at Boulogne to form the basis of another column, nor another fleet prepared to make a descent upon "our lives and safeties all;" but hostile invasion certainly stands "within the prospect of belief," and we as certainly are not in a condition to resist it effectually.

The warning note has been sounded in many quarters for some time past; indeed, ever since the Prince de Joinville put forth his clever and insolent pamphlet, the public have been reminded that England would be found utterly helpless to repel an attack upon her shores, supposing such a measure were attempted by a powerful European foe. Our confidence in this, as in too many other cases, has however rendered us entirely indifferent to the perseverance of public writers, and in all probability we should have continued to fold ourselves in the mantle of security had it not been recently bruited that a voice, which never can be heard without emotion, has proclaimed our danger, and urged us to prompt and vigorous measures of protection. Whether it be true or false that the Duke of Wellington has, as openly alleged, written to Sir John Burgoyne, and pointed to the necessity of a large militia, an increase to the army, and the erection of fortifications upon the coast; whether it be or be not a fact that his grace has complained of the culpable indifference of three ministries, it is quite notorious that he thinks we ought to take some decided and immediate steps in the promotion of a system of national defence, and there is an appearance of a disposition on the part of the existing government to offer a sufficient scheme to parliament. Lord John Russell distinctly said on Monday that he would be proposed, after the recess, to state what had been done and what it was proposed to do in regard to the matter. No doubt a comprehensive arming of the population is contemplated, and an adequate augmentation of the existing force; measures that may involve large increase to the ordinary army and navy estimates; but whatever it may be, we feel assured that British patriotism will freely respond to the call, rather than suffer the "Napoleon of Peace," or his successors, to cherish a belief in our vulnerability.

Cholera Produced by Superstition.—In 1821, cholera so raged in Bankok that in a short time 4000 persons died. The King appointed his nobles, priests, and astrologers to ascertain the cause of this scourge. After a long and very solemn investigation, it was the unanimous opinion of the council that it was produced by an evil spirit that visited their shore in the shape of a fish, and that it was only necessary to fire their guns to get rid of the monster. Accordingly the inhabitants assembled in masses on the beach with their guns, which they continued firing for some time, but without effect, as of those who were collected on the beach, 7000 died there.

Lord Thurlow's Early Poverty.—It is even said that the future chancellor, although he practised a laudable economy, was actually reduced to the following stratagem to procure a horse to carry him round the circuit:—He went to a horse dealer, and said to him that he wished to purchase a good roadster—price being no object to him—but that he must have a fair trial of the animal's paces before he concluded the bargain. The trial being conceded, he rode off to Winchester, and having being well carried all the way round, but still without any professional luck, he returned the horse to his owner, saying that "the animal, notwithstanding some good points, did not altogether suit him."

Ship on Fire.—By the Tagus steamer arrived from Constantinople, intelligence was received of the total destruction of a large ship by fire on the night of Wednesday week off the Bill of Portland. During the night, as the Tagus came up the Channel, a bright light was observed in the distance, and towards day-break, as the Tagus neared it, it was found to proceed from a vessel on fire. Captain Evans bore towards the devoted ship to ascertain whether any of the crew were on the hull or in the neighbourhood, and for a considerable time it was thought that some human beings were on the cat-heads and bowsprit, which were still standing, but closer observation convinced him it was not so; and as no boats were seen, and any attempt to extinguish the flames, or save what remained of the ship or cargo, would have been useless, the Tagus came on to Southampton. It appeared from the chains that the vessel had been barque-rigged, and from being newly coppered, and a fine vessel, was supposed to be an American built ship, and apparently had been deeply laden.



THE NAPOLEON COLUMN AT BOULOGNE.

STREET ARCHITECTURE.

Taste and the growing necessities of the population have decreed the utter destruction of some of the ancient streets of the metropolis, and the substitution of broad and regular lines of communication with agreeable frontages and spacious pavements. Were a bird's eye view of London to be taken from a central point at a reasonable altitude, the observer would be bewildered with the infinity of sinuosities, and ziz-zag, tortuous windings, narrow channels, sharp angles, and apparent *culs de sac* intersecting and flanking the great lines or arteries of the mighty Babylon. A stranger would fancy himself in the island of Laputa, amongst that singular people who had a horror of straight lines, circles, and regular curves, and might reasonably wonder how any man could make his way from one end of the town to the other without the aid of chart and compass. All seems chaos, dire bewilderment, the antagonism of order and system. Let the scrutiniser of this panorama, however, descend from his elevation and treading the pavement, practically experimentalise the art of street navigation. His confusion fearfully increases. The clue of Ariadne would scarcely extricate him from his Cretan maze.

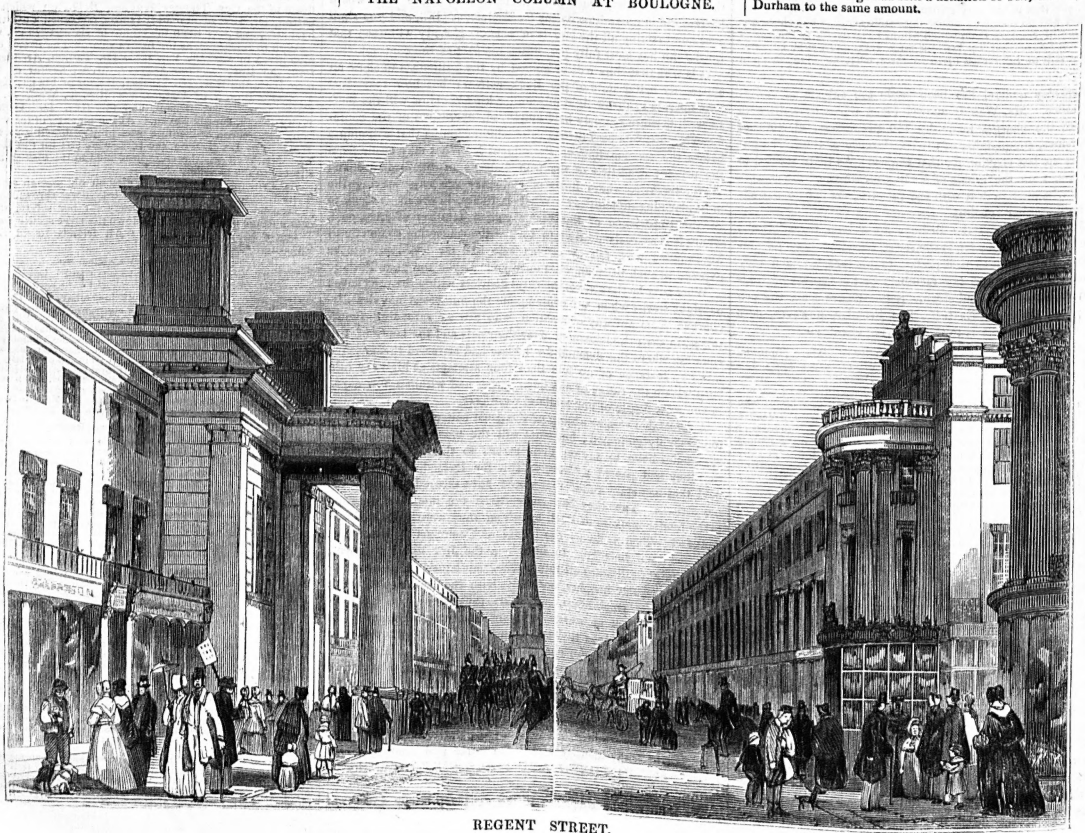
But, as we have said, we are about to reform our ways, and London will probably, in a few years, be as noted for the spaciousness and regularity of her main streets, as she is now famous for a non-conformity to system. Regent Street was our first grand essay in modern street architecture; and as it seems scarcely possible to improve upon that noble thoroughfare, we are not doing amiss in placing it before the eyes of the multitudinous designers and plan drawers competing for the advantage of selection. New Oxford Street and Cranbourne Street are well enough in their way, but they do not seem to realise the same notions of grandeur with stately Regent Street. Nevertheless they are very great and decided improvements upon the heterogeneous collections of dwellings which existed before them, and it will not be at all a matter of regret if they are adopted as models for broad and continuous streets that shall render it a matter of no difficulty to accomplish the journey from Charing Cross to the Bank; from Fleet Street across to the upper parts of Holborn; from one extremity of the banks of the river to the other; and from a score of other points that we could name to places of public resort. Much violence must be done to feeling, considerable injury to property, and infinite outrage perpetrated on long cherished prejudice. Even Temple Bar, that venerated barrier which determines at once the lord mayor's authority and the pale of Cockneyism, must be rased to the ground, for it has grown unsightly, interferes with traffic, and has ceased to be useful. But city pride need not mourn, for, if it must have a portal, Mr. Barry shall give it a triumphal arch, and the statue of the city marshal on horseback shall grace its summit in rivalry of the equestrian absurdity further west.

Victoria Park.—The site of Victoria Park, with the building ground attached thereto, exclusive of the expense of constructing the lodge, bridge, roads, planting, fencing, and other works now in progress, has cost the nation 87,298*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* The total outlay relating to the park, up to the 5th of January last, amounted to the enormous sum of 117,819*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, and a large sum will be required to finish it.

Metropolitan Improvements.—The metropolitan improvements at the east and west end of the metropolis have cost the public, up to the 5th of January last, 721,817*l.* 5*s.* Those improvements embrace the new street from Oxford Street to Holborn, at a cost of 289,155*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; from Bow Street to Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, 96,408*l.* 11*s.*; from the London Docks to Spitalfields 136,241*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; from Coventry Street to Long Acre, 179,542*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; from East Smithfield to Rosemary Lane, 20,469*l.* The rents charged for the new houses in the line of street connecting Oxford Street and Holborn, known as New Oxford Street, vary from 12*l.* to 95*l.* per annum; and the leases are for a term of 80 years, dating from the 25th of March, 1845.

Court of Aldermen.—The formal reception, on the return of the election of Alderman Salomons for the ward of Cordwainers, in the room of T. Wood, Esq., took place at Guildhall on Tuesday.

Sanitary Measures.—On Wednesday a general meeting of the subscribers of the baths and washhouses for the labouring classes in the north-west district of London, was held at the institution, in George Street, Euston Square, the Rev. W. Dodsworth in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of providing the poor with disinfecting agents—chloride of lime, lime washes, brushes, pails, and other necessary means to enable them to purify their dwellings. A resolution to this effect was passed, and ordered to be carried into immediate execution. It was announced to the meeting that the Duke of Cambridge had sent a donation of 10*l.*, and the Bishop of Durham to the same amount.



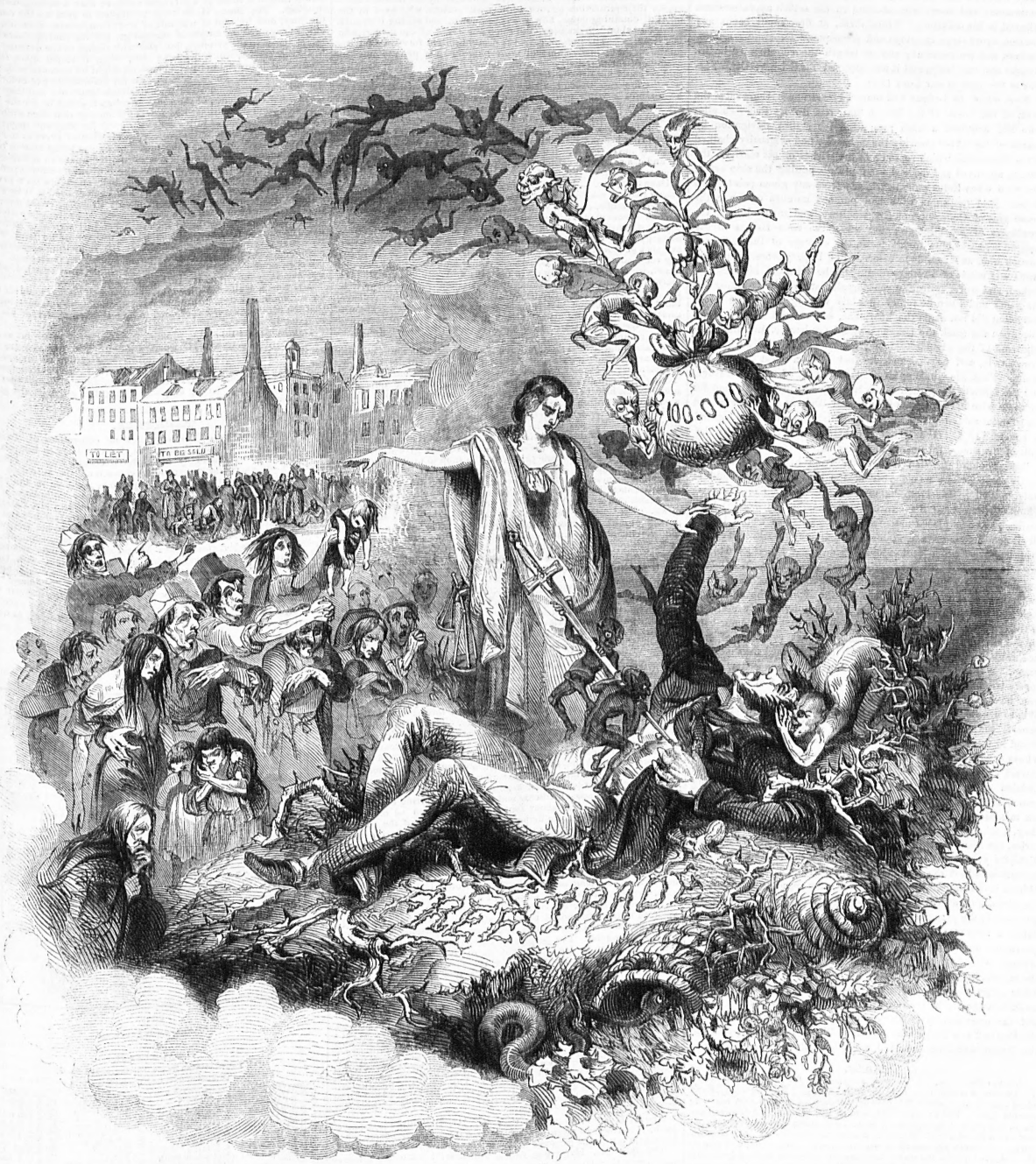
REGENT STREET.

COBDEN'S DREAM.

AN EASTERN APOLOGUE.

Some eight years ago, when Queen Victoria began to rule over the island of Great Britain and its dependencies, there was a cry in the land that the price of corn was high. The cry had been in fashion for countless years before, alternately swelling and lulling as temporary pressures made men less patient of expenditure; but the complaint of the epoch we speak of is more worthy of remark than were its predecessors, because it laid the foundation of a great revolution in the laws affecting British trade with the rest of the world. The pauper was the first to raise the cry; the peasant and the day labourer followed in their wake; then the artizan and the clerk took up the note; and the editors of the country newspapers set the murmurs to the music of long primer, bourgeois, and brevier, and the discord rang through the land. The sturdy yeoman, the harvest of whose fields had caused the common discontent, stood aghast at the din and clatter raised about his ears. He could not control the seasons, nor lock the flood-gates of the skies, nor check the blight; neither could all the inventions of the ingenious in agricultural implements, nor the illuminations of science, make ten ears of corn grow where only one was destined by nature to shoot forth; how then was he a tyrant and an oppressor, as the unthinking called him? Oh! yelled the multitude, laws have been made for your protection, and through their operation we cannot eat of the cheap corn of other lands, but must pay for the costly produce of your fields, or starve; we and our wives and our children. It is true, said the farmer, that I enjoy protection, and if I were not thus shielded in my trade, as others are protected in theirs, why should I apply my lands to cultivation, and lose the fruits of my labour in competition, merely that you, *in times of peace*, may eat the bread of the stranger? But the multitude scoffed at the rational remonstrance of the agriculturalist, and the cry waxed louder and louder.

A small knot of small men sat in a very small counting-house. They heard the murmurs of the peasant, and they began to feel the effects of their adoption by the town labourer, the artizan, the spinner, and the weaver. For these men were manufacturers, and owned vast piles, wherein the clank of machinery, like unto the roar of ten thousand seas, and the iron blows of fifty thousand Cyclops deafened and stunned the dense population of mighty cities, that the raw produce of the gardens of the Hindoo and the American might be wrought into delicate fabrics and stout cloths for the behoof of all who had means to pay for them. And the "small knot" saw that if the price of bread continued to form a ground of discontent among the people in their employ, the day would come when those who toil amidst the clatter of machinery, and inhale the impure atmosphere of cotton flue, and gas, and oil,



A DREAM BY R——D C——BD—— N.

would come to them for higher wages, saying "the staff of life is dear, and the stipends with which you requite our labour are insufficient for its purchase, and we must have more." And the selfish hearts of the petty conclave quailed before the direful picture in the prospect, and they resolved forthwith to join in the cry of the multitude, and to give it utterance in the highest places, that it might alarm the rulers of the land, and so achieve the *patriotic* object of averting the demand for advanced wages.

Amongst the conclave, and foremost for the fluency and force of his discourse, was one Richard Cobden, whose rollers and blocks

and "rich blues" had yielded him ample store of the goods of the earth, and who looked forward with alarm to the day when they should cease to turn printed cottons into gold by reason of the demands of operatives. Encouraged by his companions, Cobden plied the pen and the printing-machine, and used his tongue at hall and market-place, showing how scurvily the farmers treated the poor, and how rich and happy the country would become if the round Dutchman, and the insolent Frenchman, and the wily Russian were suffered to pour the produce of their corn fields into our markets, and carry away our — *manufactures* he said, but our *gold* he meant — in exchange thereof. And amongst the hearers of the itinerant orator were many men who did not think; and many who saw that notoriety would come of their adoption of his sentiments; and many who, sharing in his selfish apprehensions, believed in his doctrines. From these, at first small bands and coteries, arose large meetings and consequential committees, associations, and conventions; and at length the congregated bodies became one vast body, and it was baptized THE LEAGUE. This was in the year of our Lord 1839.

Now, when the League had matured its strength, there sat at the helm of the vessel of the British State one Robert Peel — a pilot who had acquired a high reputation for skilful navigation by reason of his never steering the course he had originally chalked out — the course which reason and the wishes of his masters, the nation, approved and desired,—but always putting the ship before the wind when Eolus puffed furiously from any given point. This Robert Peel for some time had pursued an even career on the broad seas of Commerce and Agriculture, and men admired the steadiness of his pilotage; but when the rude Boreas of the League began to blow in his teeth, the courage of the navigator forsook him, as it had done before, when Popery crossed the pleasant trade winds of Protestantism. So he trimmed his sails and tacked, and wore, instead of making all fast and boldly riding out the gale; and when he found that his veering and going about and about did not abate the hurricane, his coward hand put the ship upon the track the League would have her go, and making a fair wind of the adverse typhoon, he sailed into the harbour of Free Trade, and boasted that he had done a good and proper thing. Then the winds exulted at the effect of their own force, and the farmers hung their heads in sorrow at their abandonment by their false and traitorous friend, and Richard Cobden received the grateful salutations of myriads of mistaken men, and agreed to accept ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS as the fruit of his successful puffing and blowing.

And Richard Cobden then rested from his toil, and complacently slept for one whole year in the soft and classic land of Italy. And in his sleep he dreamt a dream. The Hundred Thousand Pounds of his expectations had (in his dream) been realised, and was placed in a strong and capacious bag. It was all in gold, for, by a common inconsistency, the Free Traders love that best which still enjoys "Protection," and it gave to the bag a massive and attractive appearance. Now RICHARD COBDEN had damaged his business by leaving it to take care of itself while he pursued a phantom, and therefore the sight of the well-laden sack was most pleasant to his eyes. So he convulsively clutched at the tempting prize which was to give him ease and competence for the rest of his days, when suddenly a figure symbolic of Justice arose, and with a firm and steady hand arrested the agitator's grasp. "Stay! vain man," exclaimed she, in accents which sorely troubled his repose; "be you sure, before you touch, that you have fairly earned this accumulation of a people's folly. Where are the fruits of the doctrines with which you close the general ear as the champion of Free Trade? Are they to be found in the rags and misery of your starving fellow creatures, whose condition is fifty times more pitiable than it was before you started on your unhallowed pilgrimage? Are they ——" (here Cobden made another clutch at the money bag, but a grinning imp seized the cords and tied the neck tighter and tighter while his mischievous comrades laughed and gibbered in scorn) "are they, I ask," continued Justice, "to be found in the deserted factories, the manifold bankruptcies, the neglected fields, which now disfigure your native land? Where are the markets for your manufactures which the importation of foreign corn was to create? Where is the bullion which made monetary transactions facile in the absence of an equivalent of paper currency? Where is the prosperity, the greatness, the wealth, which you promised to your deluded followers? Let the spectacle around you answer the question; and let it be your care, animated by my spirit, to distribute, with free and ungrudging hand, to the suffering poor the monies here collected." She ceased; the Dreamer made another effort to seize the prize, and in the convulsive movement awoke—awoke to be rendered sensible of the truths he had heard, and the utter futility of his seven years' labour. He looked for the Bag and saw that it was not full. This was the only portion of the Dream which the practical, waking results, did not confirm.

LAW.

SURREY SESSIONS.—*S. Jackson* was indicted for cruelly ill-treating C. Downs, a child under three years of age. The parents of the child during an absence left him in the care of a man and his wife named Ede. The prisoner was son to the female by a former husband, and resided in the same house. For some time the neighbours had often heard the child scream during the absence of Ede and his wife. A month ago the child was screaming dreadfully, and one of the lodgers entered the room and saw the prisoner beating him with a shoe. He had one hand over the child's mouth to stifle its cries. He was taken away by the neighbours, who found the child's body covered with bruises. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the court sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—WILKINS *v.* WOOD.—Mr. Serjeant Shee and Mr. Voules appeared for the plaintiff who claimed the sum of 162*l.* for certain repairs and building work done by him on the property of the defendant in Surrey. The fact that the work had been done, and its value, having been proved, it was contended for the defendant that he was entitled to set off a certain sum for rent of the farms in Surrey belonging to him and occupied by the plaintiff, and also the value of the dressing, manure, and seed relinquished by him, according to the custom of the country, to the plaintiff, who entered on them in June, 1846, under agreements in writing. The custom of the county of Surrey between incoming and outgoing tenants was proved; but on its appearing that the agreements were silent respecting the dressings, manurings, and the other grounds of the defendant's claim for which the custom was vouched, it was objected that the plaintiff ought to show that the custom applied when there was a written agreement silent as to it. Mr. Watson, Q.C., and Mr. Keane, for the defendant, contended that the custom was the basis of the contract; that it was engrafted on every written contract that did not expressly exclude it or was not inconsistent with it; and that the custom having been proved, it was for the plaintiff to show, either by the written agreement or evidence extrinsic to it, that the custom did not apply to the contract of the parties. Lord Denman was of opinion that the defendant ought to show that the custom applied when there was a written agreement, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff. Damages 90*l.*

POLICE.

BOW STREET.—PURCHASING GAME FROM UNLICENSED DEALERS.—*J. Wellspring*, chemist, in Chandos Street, was summoned for purchasing game from an unlicensed dealer. Mr. Wellspring acknowledged having purchased a hare, but said he was not aware that he was doing wrong. Mr. Lewis, for the plaintiff, said the summons was issued at the instance of a society instituted by the licensed dealers for their protection against unlicensed dealers, who were in the habit of obtaining game, how it was unknown, and selling it at such a price as almost to do away with the game trade of the dealers who had licenses. The present case was partly brought forward that the public might be made aware of their liability to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for purchasing from unlicensed dealers. Mr. Wellspring said he could not dispute the facts. Mr. Henry said he believed this was the first case which had been brought forward under the act, and he thought a small penalty would be sufficient. Mr. Lewis said the Society for the Protection of Licensed Game-dealers had advertised in all the morning papers that persons offending in this manner were liable to a penalty. Mr. Henry said it was very likely Mr. Wellspring had not seen the advertisement. He (Mr. Henry) had certainly never seen it. He should therefore only inflict a penalty of 5*s.* and costs. If the offence were repeated, he should inflict the full penalty of 5*l.*

CLERKENWELL.—DESTITUTION AND CRIME.—*James Denby*, a young man of shabby genteel appearance, was placed at the bar before Mr. Combe, charged with the following robbery: — It appeared that on Wednesday last the prisoner called at the house of Mr. Osborne, Granville Square, Clerkenwell, and delivered a fictitious message to the servant, requesting her to deliver a note to her master, and that he would wait for an answer. She proceeded to the drawing-room, and during her temporary absence he stole a great coat and shawl, which were hanging up in the hall, and left the house. An alarm was made, and the prisoner was overtaken with the property in his possession. The prisoner being called upon for his defence, burst into tears, and said he was guilty of the robbery. He was unable to procure employment; he had been in great distress, and had not tasted a morsel of food for days together, and hunger urged him to commit the offence. He was committed for trial.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.—*Herman Geizer*, a foreigner, was charged with having bitten the hand of Benjamin Schrader, under these circumstances: — Henry Barnam said the defendant came into Mr. Young's, a pawnbroker's shop, in Princes Street, and offered to pledge what he represented to be cameo brooches set in gold. Witness took the brooches, and told the defendant he should first test them. The defendant snatched the brooches, all but one, out of witness's hand. Witness said he should try whether the mounting was gold, and he accordingly applied a test, and found the mounting was only metal. He told the defendant he need not give himself the trouble to bring any more things to the shop to pledge. The defendant immediately began to abuse witness, and made so much noise that witness was obliged to tell him, if he did not desist and leave the shop, he would call in a policeman. The defendant would not desist, and witness rang the bell for the other shopman to come down. Benjamin Schrader said he entered the shop, and found the defendant making a great disturbance, and refusing to leave the shop. The defendant was ultimately obliged to leave the shop, and as soon as he was outside he attacked witness, and bit his hand severely. Mr. Bingham considered the assault was of a very aggravated character, and inflicted a fine of 5*l.*, or two months' imprisonment.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The second session for the present mayoralty commenced on Monday, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Wilson, Musgrove, and Farncomb, the sheriffs, under sheriffs, and usual city authorities. The calendar contains the names of 144 prisoners.

On Wednesday, William Newton Allnutt, aged twelve, was charged with the murder of his grandfather, Samuel Nelme, by administering poison. Mr. Ryland stated the case to the jury. The deceased, Mr. Samuel Nelme, was a gentleman of fortune and respectability, who had for many years resided in the parish of Hackney. It appeared that the deceased had by a former wife a family, one of whom was the mother of the prisoner. Her husband had died about eighteen months ago, and the deceased consented to take the boy into his house. Mr. Nelme died on the 27th of October last. For some four or five days before that day Mr. Nelme had felt unwell, and on the Wednesday he had become so ill that he sent for a medical man in the morning, but there were no appearances that led him to suspect that poison had been administed. The medical gentleman gave him some medicine and then left. During the day Mr. Nelme got worse, and about four in the afternoon he died. On a *post mortem* examination being made, the contents of the stomach were found to contain a quantity of arsenic, and the professional men were of opinion that the deceased must have taken the poison on more than one occasion. The deceased had a considerable quantity of arsenic in his possession, to which the prisoner had access, and it was supposed that he had mixed it in the sugar, which the deceased had been in the habit of taking. The prisoner had, while in Newgate, written a letter to his mother, in which he confessed the crime, and there could therefore be no doubt of his guilt. Mr. Ballantine objected to the production of the letter, as it had been written in consequence of the influence exercised on the prisoner by the ordinary of Newgate. The judge said that it appeared to him that the evidence would be legitimate, but he would see when it was presented. Witnesses were then called for the prosecution, who deposed to the facts as stated by counsel, and as they have already frequently appeared in the police reports. The chief feature of the evidence was the following letter, in which the prisoner confessed his guilt:—

My dear mother,—As you cannot come to see me, I hope you will write to me, and tell me what I ought to do to get forgiveness for what I have done, for I know that I have sinned against God, and deserve to be sent into hell; but what is my only comfort is the Bible, for our Lord says, if you repent, I will forgive you. Therefore, I will hope for forgiveness, for I will put on a fresh cloak, and they shall be white as snow. I will cast off all my evil ways, and put on better. Mr. Davis told me that if I did not confess what I have done God would not forgive me, and every one was sure I had done it, and he told me I had better confess to you, and he told me just what you had told me, that if God was to strike me dead, where would my soul go to.

The letter having been read thus far, Mr. Ballantine interposed so that the chaplain might be called to show what inducement had been held out to the prisoner to make this confession.

The Rev. Mr. Davis was sworn, and said, I gave the prisoner some general instructions with regard to his religious exercises, and no doubt I told him that he could not expect forgiveness from God unless he confessed his sins. I did not tell him that I believed he had done it, or that it would be better for him to confess to his mother; neither did I ask him where he expected his soul would go to, if he were to be struck dead; and his statement that I did so is entirely the imagination of his own mind.

[The reading of the letter was then proceeded with.]

Therefore, dear mother, I have no one to blame but myself. If I had only attended to what you were teaching me, I should not have come into such a place; but Satan had got so much power over me. I had two dreams this night. I will tell them to you. I dreamed that if I did not confess what I had done, God would cast me into hell; and if I did confess it, God would forgive me, and if I turned away from my wickedness, God would take me to heaven when I died. And Satan tried to make me not confess, and said if I did confess I should be cast into hell; but I turned away from him and said, "I will confess, or else God awoke. I now confess that I have done what I am accused of. On the 20th of October, grandfather went to his desk for the key of the wine-cellar, to get some wine up, and to look over his accounts; and while he was gone I took the poison out and emptied some of it in another paper, and put the rest back, and then, after dinner, I put it into the sugar basin. I did it because when I had made grandfather angry with something I had done, he knocked me down in the passage, and my head went up against the table and hurt it very much, and he said the next time I did it he would almost kill me. But in future I will say the truth, and nothing else but the truth. With tenderest love to you and to you all at home, believe me ever your affectionate son, WILLIAM NEWTON ALLNUTT.

As it was known defence would be made on the ground of insanity, Mr. M'Murdo, the surgeon of the gaol of Newgate, said he had seen and conversed with the prisoner almost daily since he had been in the gaol, and he never observed anything in his conduct to induce him to believe that he was not of sound mind, or capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. This closed the case for the prosecution. For the defence, accordingly, the counsel for the prisoner called

Dr. Conolly, the physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, said that from the evidence he had heard in this case he was of opinion that the prisoner was of unsound mind. He should say that his brain was diseased, and he considered that as he advanced in life his insanity would become more apparent, but he was of opinion that he would exhibit it more by a deranged conduct than a derangement of intellect. Mr. Baron Rolfe then proceeded to sum up the case to the jury, and he said it was one of a very important character, not only as regarded the nature of the charge, and the consequences that might result to the prisoner, but also with regard to the defence that had been set up, which was one that, when it rested upon slight grounds, if juries did not put a check to, might be attended with very disastrous results. The witnesses called for the defence had described the prisoner as acting from uncontrollable impulse; and they had made other statements, of the value of which it would be for the jury to decide; but he must say that it was his opinion that such evidence ought to be scanned by juries with very great jealousy and suspicion, because it might tend to the perfect justification of every crime that was committed. What was the meaning of not being able to resist moral influence? Every crime was committed under an influence of such a description; and the object of the law was to compel persons to control these influences; and if it was made an excuse for a person who had committed a crime that he had been goaded to it by some impulse which medical men might choose to say he could not control, he must observe that such a doctrine would be fraught with very great danger to the interest of society. The jury retired at half-past five o'clock, and returned into court in a quarter of an hour, when they gave a verdict of "Guilty," but at the same time earnestly recommended the prisoner to mercy on account of his tender age. The prisoner, upon hearing the verdict, became dreadfully agitated, and it was necessary for one of the turnkeys to support him.

Mr. Baron Rolfe ordered sentence of death to be recorded, with an intimation that the recommendation would be attended to, but that the prisoner must be prepared to pass the remainder of his life in ignominy and toil.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Monday morning a fire broke out at No. 417, Oxford Street, Mr. Harwood, saddler. The flames were first discovered in the front shop. Owing to the exertions of the firemen the flames were speedily subdued, but not until considerable damage was done to the contents, and also to the building. The disaster was occasioned by a boy letting a lighted candle fall amongst the goods under the window.

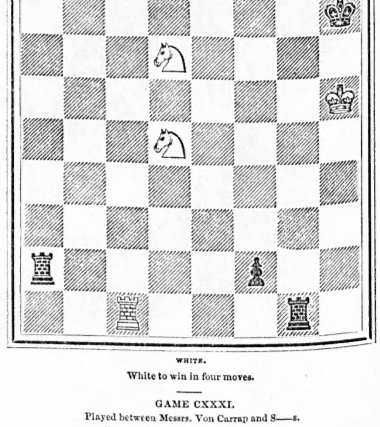
THEATRES.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The very pleasant comedietta of *Tiridate*, which was so well received at the St. James's Theatre last season, has been metamorphosed by Mr. John Oxenford into an English piece of an exceedingly agreeable character. It is called *The Tragedy Queen*, and represents an imaginary incident in the life of the celebrated Mrs. Bracegirdle. To gratify the prejudices of the old fashioned father of her admirer, *Young Standfast* (Mr. Parselle), the heroine (charmingly rendered by Mrs. Stirling) offends and disgusts the latter, merely however to bring him back to her feet, when by the display of her good qualities and rare accomplishments, the father (*Ebenezer Standfast*, Frank Matthews) has become reconciled to the actress. Mr. Oxenford has not been content with transmogrifying the names of the parties and changing the *locale*; he has introduced much new dialogue of a pointed and epigrammatic turn, and puts poetry into Mrs. Stirling's mouth, which she delivers with her accustomed good emphasis. The costumes evince the excellent taste of the directress of the theatre, and the *mise en scène*, as usual is perfect.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CXXXI.—By A. ANDERSEN

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME CXXXI.

Played between Messrs. Von Carrap and S——s.

(Extracted from the "Chess Chronicle.")

WHITE (Mr. C.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).	WHITE (Mr. C.).	BLACK (Mr. S.).
1. K P two sq	1. K P two sq	29. Kt to Q B 6th	29. K R to K 6th
2. K B P two sq	2. P takes P	30. Kt to Q fourth	30. K to K fifth
3. K B to Q B 4th	3. Q to K R fifth+	31. K to B second	31. K to Q fourth
4. K to B sq	4. K Kt P two sq	32. K R to K sq+	32. K R to K 4th
5. Q Kt to B third	5. K B to K Kt 2d	33. Kt to Q Kt fifth	33. B to Q B fourth
6. Q P two sq	6. Q P one sq	34. Q Kt to Q 4th+	34. K to K B fourth
7. K P one sq	7. P takes P	35. K takes K	35. P takes R+
8. Q Kt to Q fifth	8. K to Q sq	36. K takes P	36. K to Q B fourth
9. K Kt to B third	9. Q to K R fourth	37. K Kt P two sq+	37. K to K fourth
10. P takes P	10. Q B to Q second	38. Q Kt P two sq	38. K takes R+
11. Q to Q second	11. K Kt to K 2d	39. Kt takes B	39. K P one sq
12. Q B to Q Kt 4th	12. Q Kt to B third	40. Kt to K B third+	40. K to Q third
13. Kt takes Kt	13. Kt takes Kt	41. K to Q fourth	41. K to K sq+
14. K P one sq	14. P takes P	42. K to K fourth	42. K to K B two sq
15. K B takes P	15. Q to K sq	43. K to Q fourth	43. Q B P two sq
16. Kt takes K Kt P	16. K to B sq	44. Q B P one sq+	44. K to B third
17. B takes B+	17. Q takes B	45. Q R P one sq	45. P takes P
18. Q takes Q+	18. K takes Q	46. P takes P	46. K to K B fourth
19. K to Q sq+	19. K to K sq	47. K Kt P one sq	47. P takes P
20. R to K sq	20. B to K B third	48. P takes P	48. K to K Kt sq
21. Kt to K fourth	21. B to K fourth	49. K to Q fifth	49. B to K Kt sq
22. B takes Kt	22. K takes B	50. K to K sixth	50. K takes P
23. Kt to Q B fifth	23. K to Q third	51. K to K B seventh	51. B takes P
24. Kt takes P+	24. K to Q fourth	52. K to K R	52. K to Q fourth
25. Q B P two sq+	25. K to Q fifth	53. K to B sixth	53. P two sq
26. Kt to Q B fifth	26. B to Q third	54. K to B fifth	54. P one sq.
27. R to Q sq+	27. K to K sixth	55. Kt to K fourth.	
28. K R P two sq	28. K R to K Kt sq	Drawn Game.	

Solution to Problem CXXX.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B sixth+	1. K to Q fourth
2. Kt to Q Kt fourth+	2. K to Q B fourth
3. Q to Q fourth+	3. K takes Q
4. Kt takes Q Kt P+	4. K to Q B fifth. (A)
5. K B to Q third checkmate.	

(A)

4. K to K fourth.

5. Q B to Q sixth checkmate.

LITERATURE.

Savindroog; or the Queen of the Jungle. By Captain Rafter, late of the 95th Regt. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans. 3 vols.

If Captain Rafter does not exactly enter upon new ground, he has wisely chosen a path hitherto but little trodden by romance writers. Fraser, Morier, Captain Meadows Taylor, and the author of "Pandurang Hari," have preceded him with Oriental novels, in which historical allusions are blended with pleasant fiction; but so many years have elapsed since those persons wrote, that the weeds and the grass have sprung up in the interval, and almost obliterated the recollection of their productions. There is, besides, this additional circumstance in favour of Captain Rafter, that he has selected a period of oriental history when Hindoo superstition and Mahomedan fanaticism were rampant; when the Mahrattas were in the enjoyment of sovereign power; when the Bheels, the predatory inhabitants of the jungle, were numerous and formidable, and chivalry and intrigue were as rife among ambitious Moslem chieftains and Hindoo youth of gentle blood as among the European knights of the middle ages. Exchange the pious adjurations and efflorescent phraseology of the oriental for the profane oaths and quaint dialogue of the personages who flourished in the days of Cœur de Lion, and we have in "Savindroog" a novel not unlike "Ivanhoe" in construction, and, "not to speak it profanely," something approaching that charming work in poetic beauty and gorgeous colouring.

The story turns upon the schemes of a daring Bheel (or robber) chief to obtain the hand of the daughter of the Rajah of Mysore, and the course of the tale—which is extremely interesting and well knit—affords occasion for the introduction of a great many clever pictures of Oriental manners and customs, such as the nautches and religious ceremonials, the tournaments and juggling entertainments, the durbars and pilgrimages to the sources of the Ganges, all of which are painted with a masterly hand.

Captain Rafter will continue his labours in the department of the "Romance of Oriental History" if his present work receives sufficient encouragement from the public. If by "encouragement" he means the favourable opinion of those who may read his works, we do not think Captain Rafter will have any cause of complaint; but if the returns of his publisher are to be the barometer of his hopes, we apprehend that, under the prevailing indifference to Oriental works, which are, in many respects, caviare to the public, we shall be deprived of the promised stores. The passion for novelty is intense, but Hindoostanee phrases are sad scarecrows.

Smith's Diary, or Daily Remembrancer for 1848, *especially adapted for the use of County Court Officers and Practitioners.* John Smith, Long Acre.

This book, besides the usual information contained in such works, has nearly two hundred pages of matter relating to county courts, forming, in fact, a comprehensive directory for that particular branch of legal practice. It is arranged with much care and judgment, and although we notice a few typographical errors, yet it cannot fail to prove a very valuable addition to every solicitor's office.

Flowers and their kindred Thoughts. Longman and Co.

The ideal connection subsisting between flowers and the passions of men, as far as the former can be thought to represent the latter, is of great antiquity among the Orientals and in other countries which Flora has made the chosen seat of her glorious empire. It is not that there is anything suggestive in the form, colour, or fragrance of flowers; neither are their names so universal as to identify them with any particular human emotion; but Nature has been so bountiful in her distribution of those beautiful and odoriferous decorations of the earth, that man in gratitude has invested them with various imaginary attributes, and made them the companions of his solitude, the ornaments of his household, the objects of his care and laborious culture. To the Turks belongs the honour of inventing "the language of flowers." Where reading and writing are but little cultivated, and intrigue renders signs a common means of communication, the flower is a useful symbol of thoughts. It is accessible to all who choose to go into the fields and gather the wild sweets with which they are bespangled; its interpretations are understood by all, for they are traditionary and learnt from childhood. In England we have done much of late years for the interests of floriculture, but we have too many easy methods of inter-communication to render it necessary to employ the typical agency of flowers as expounders of our intentions. Nevertheless their susceptibility of emblematic use is a pleasing and an innocent subject for speculation, and our best poets have not failed to make it the source of some of their sweetest imagery. Cowley and Shakspeare are the most remarkable instances in point, but we could enumerate at least fifty who have taken the flower garden for their theme, not a few of whom have deemed the subject worthy of all the embellishment the talent of the painter could impart. None of the latter, however, have approached Mr. Bacon and Mr. Owen Jones in the production of a brilliant result; or perhaps, we should say, no publishers are worthy to be named in the same day with the Messrs. Longmans for the magnificent liberality which marks their homage to the "Kindred Thoughts" of Flora's offspring. Here is a volume on which all the skill of the poet, the painter, the illuminator, the stationer, and the bookbinder has been lavished to produce an *ensemble* of taste, elegance, and fancy that the proudest lady might covet. It contains fourteen illustrative plates, besides a charming frontispiece and graceful vignettes. The letter press, if such a business term is applicable to the exquisite typography, is of gold, in the old English character, chastely adorned with flowerets, buds, and tendrils, and this is the kind of language in which the poet's thoughts are expressed. He apostrophises the honeysuckle, which is here held to typify *Constancy.*

Around the household porch thou creepest,
What matters unto thee its rustic form,
So that the heart within thou keepest
Pure with thy breath, with thy luxuriance warm?

Beauty is not what true love heedeth,
It lives upon a thousand sweeter things;
The soul! the soul is all it needeth,
And winning that, to that alone it clings.

A Catechism of the Steam Engine. By John Bourne, C.E. London: Williams and Co.

A useful engineering *vade mecum* that ought to be in the hand of every one, master or apprentice, engaged in the manufacture or driving of steam engines. It is descriptive of the scientific principles upon which their operation depends, and is illustrative of the practical details of the structure and application of this source of power to mines, mills, steam navigation, and railways. The catechism is in fact an abstract of Mr. Bourne's previous quarto treatise on the same subject, and also carries information up to the present more advanced state of knowledge upon the subject.

Revelations of the Beautiful. By E. H. Barrington.

Were we to judge of the poetic enthusiasm of the day by the number of poets who print their own works, or get publishers to risk their sale, we should certainly pronounce the present the golden age of poetry. Scarcely a week passes by without giving birth to a volume of effusions which owes its parentage to the suggestions of love, patriotism, or philanthropy. On some of the authors of these works the Muse smiles benignantly, to others she is coldly indulgent, freezing the Heliconian spring, or opposing obstacles to the ascent of Parnassus. The "Revelations of the Beautiful" belong to a favoured votary, and Mr. Barrington, by these productions of his genius, has achieved a reputation that places him, in our opinion, among the first of living poets.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

Life in South America.—In the Indies, amongst many other waters of those countries, there is one ample river which they call the Rio de la Plata; on the banks whereof grow beautiful trees bearing marvellous fruits, a provision for the support both of the inhabitants of that land and of numberless monkeys that swarm on the banks. These animals, sporting and leaping, spring from branch to branch of that handsome and pleasant belt of trees, from which the branches grow out so broadly that many of them reach far over the river. The monkeys, diverted with their sports, and heedless of the risk and danger which threaten them, do not always take their flights with such care as to escape, in many cases, from falling into the current of the stream. The force of the water is great, the point from which they fall high over head, the river wide; and thus, without a chance of saving themselves, however well they may swim, they perish by drowning. At the sound of each plunge, those which are still in the trees advance their heads to see what may be the matter, and seeing it, as if frightened, leave off play for awhile;—but they soon return to their pastime, until some other monkey falls in—a true picture of our life! There falls into the river of Death our neighbour, friend, or kinsman; the alarm of his misfortune startles us; for a few days the memory of the calamity keeps us troubled, apprehensive, and melancholy; but in a brief space of time, it happens with us as with those monkeys, until there falls some other, and the past spectres of the imagination are revived for awhile. Nay, we can even walk amongst the dead,—and not with such fear as befell that gentleman, a soldier, of whom they relate that, having lost by death a great friend of his, he retired one night to his chamber, and there in much sorrow began to bewail his loss and hapless fate; until, overcome by fatigue and exhausted with weeping, he lay down on the bed, leaving a taper burning on a cabinet that stood in the room. But he had not well laid himself between the sheets, when, turning his head, he saw close at his side the deceased friend, so pale and emaciated that the sight mainly alarmed him. The two looked at each other; and without a word on either side, the dead man thereupon began to undress himself piece by piece, and leaving his garments upon the cabinet where the light stood, he came to the bed of his friend, and lifting up the coverlet got into bed with him. The living friend, in great fright, did nothing but shrink away from the other, edging as far off as he could, drawing the blanket round him, and almost thrusting his legs out of the bed; but could not so far as to avoid the deceased touching them with one of his, so icy cold that it seemed as if the chill of it pierced through his whole body, just as though he had been buried in a great heap of snow; and annoyed by a company so unpleasant, he showed the guest his displeasure at this with indignant looks. Whereupon the dead man, disgusted with the bad reception his friend gave him, without unclosing his lips, got up, and began to dress himself again; and without any parting salutation, went out of the chamber, leaving the other in such discomposure, that for some months he could not get rid of the agitation caused by the visit of this departed friend.—*Treasury of Spanish Novelists.*

Europe before the Reformation.—At the commencement of the sixteenth century chivalrous sentiments had lost their influence, and reason had not yet gained the ascendant. Manners, arts, literature, and politics were tainted with paganism. The universal degradation of society rendered a fundamental change indispensable. On a former occasion the world had been rescued from corruption by the power of Gregory VII., and by the preaching and example of St. Francis and St. Dominic, but now times were changed. * * Meanwhile inventions multiplied, new ideas created new wants, and education was sought from other sources than Christianity. The study of the Roman law rendered popular the vigorous government of the ancients, and threw discredit on existing institutions and national privileges. Admiration for the beautiful of classical ages replaced the appreciation of the good of modern times. New social institutions had transferred supreme power to lay governors. Science had escaped from the sanctuary; the Fine Arts found nourishment otherwise than from devotion; learning was too widely diffused to be confined to one centre; doubt succeeded to belief, and faith was undermined by the general corruption of morals. * * The increasing rigour of the Inquisition bore witness to its decay. Spiritual dominion can only repose on the universal consent of the intellect; and the necessity for recurrence to physical force proclaimed the decline of power. This might have passed unobserved in a time of great ignorance; but now learning was diffused, manners were refined, and doubt was introduced. Great changes generally arise in the spirits of thoughtful men, wherein opinions are created which afterwards become universal. Philosophy, which the doctors had sought to combine with the declining and tottering religion, was the subject of disputes arising from the study of Roman jurisprudence and oriental literature; which on the one side led to theurgy, and on the other to rash interpretations of the divine writings. On the other hand, literature was enthusiastically cultivated, and an epigram or pamphlet in the universal language of the scholars flew from one end of Europe to the other. The higher clergy amid their secular pursuits thought not of acquiring a knowledge of that faith which it was their office to defend and maintain immaculate; and for the most part their inferiors followed the example. The monasteries, hitherto centres of active thought and of the fine arts, had fallen into the torpor of old age and the indolence of luxury. The multitudes of friars occupied formerly in transcribing manuscripts were reduced to idleness by the invention of printing, and applied themselves to questions of little ingenuity and much cavil, while the revival of literature discouraged the senseless scholastic ravings that had been substituted for solid science.—*The Reformation in Europe.*

Life in Australia.—Besides the dread of wild beasts, the colonists were long in the greatest apprehension of losing themselves in the vast wilderness of forest by which they were on every side enclosed. The country being extremely level, up to the Darling range of hills, which is seen trending north and south about twelve or fourteen miles at the back of Perth, a man once in the woods has no object but the sun by which to direct his course. Every now and then he comes upon an impassable swamp, which throws him out of his track, and causes him infinite difficulty before he can get round it, and then he begins to doubt of his true direction. This is, certainly, an awkward predicament; and nothing is so easy as for inexperienced bushmen to lose their way. When once a man begins to doubt whether he is right, he loses all confidence in himself; he wanders first in one direction and then in another, in the hope of finding something to guide him; and fears lest every step should take him farther into the labyrinth of the forest wilderness. I have myself been several times lost for a short period, and know how very unpleasant is the sensation. A common soldier, sent on a message from Perth to Fremantle, happened to get off the track. Becoming alarmed, he tried to recover it, but as he had made a bend, he walked as far as he thought its position ought to be, without success, and then fancied he must have mistaken the direction. He therefore diverged at right angles, and, after walking a short time, recollected that he must now be going in the wrong direction, as he had left the path originally on his left hand. Accordingly he turned back again, and walked so far without perceiving any signs of the track that he now fancied that he must be going parallel with it. Had he gone on a few yards farther, all would have been right, but now he really took a parallel course, and after walking for some time longer, he again turned back, and walked in another direction. Now this man had the sea on one side of him, and the river on the other, at most not more than four miles apart; yet the dread of having walked back into the wilderness behind Perth overpowered his faculties, and he walked for hours in a circle of about half a mile in diameter. He might have considered that the Darling hills were behind Perth, and must have brought him up, but reason does not always act freely at these times. At length, completely exhausted, he sat down at the foot of a tree, where he remained all night, expecting death from starvation, from the natives, or from some unknown wild beasts. The next day he walked again as long as his strength would allow, but before night sank down in the extremity of despair. It was not until the third day of his misfortunes that he was tracked up by a party sent in search of him, and guided by friendly natives, who followed his many devious steps with unerring eyes. Another man, similarly lost in the interior, after vainly trying to recover the road, determined to make for the coast, which he knew lay to the west. He was also confident that the sun regularly set in that quarter, and therefore he boldly determined to trust himself to the guidance of the sun, making sure, that if he followed it far enough, it must lead him to the coast at last. Accordingly, he marched after the sun till night-fall, and then went cheerfully to sleep, having supped upon some bread and pork, which he carried with him. The next morning, at sunrise, he started off in the direction of his guide, perfectly unconscious that he was now retracing his steps, and journeying eastward. All day, however, he continued to follow the sun, and when it set, wondered that he had not yet reached the sea. At night, he finished his bread and pork, and the next morning set off again on his long and tedious journey; still, at night there was no appearance of the ocean, and he fired off his gun at a black cockatoo, which he killed with his only charge of shot. Upon this bird he lived for the next two days, and for two more he subsisted upon roots. He had now given up all hopes of discovering the sea, and had lain down to die, when he was found by his master and a party of natives, who had come in search of him. It appeared that he was found upon almost the very spot on which he had first lost himself. When once a man begins to believe that he is lost in the wilderness, he feels as helpless as one who is blind-folded at the game of blindman's buff, and who has been twirled round so often, that he has no idea of the whereabouts the door or the fire-place is situated. Those who are used to the bush steer their course with almost unerring precision by the sun, and a few known objects, but there are numbers who never acquire this power. The natives appear to know by instinct the direction of every spot they wish to reach; and many white men seem to possess the same faculty.—*Landor's Bushman.*

MONEY MARKET.

A considerable amount of business has been transacted during the week, and the number of small investments made, would appear to indicate a greater confidence in the state of public affairs on the part of the public, than is shared in by the members of the Stock Exchange themselves. At the quarterly meeting of the Bank proprietors on Thursday, nothing was done beyond reading and confirming the minutes of the last meeting. Consols for Account are 85⅝ ¾. Premium on Exchequer Bills is 7s. to 10s., upon small ones 10s. to 13s. East India Bonds vary from 18s. to 21s. discount. Bank Stock is 186½. In the foreign stock market few transactions have been made. Mexican 5 per cents. are nominally 18¼; Spanish at 17¼; the 3 per cents. at 29; Dutch 4 per cents. are at 84¼.

MARKETS.

Mark Lane, Friday, Dec. 17.—A full average quantity of English wheat, viz. 5270 quarters, having arrived this week coastwise, the stands to-day were fairly supplied with samples. Still, however, the finest parcels of both red and white commanded a very steady demand, and Monday's advanced rates were well supported. The middling and inferior kinds were a slow sale, but not cheaper.

The imports of foreign wheat have been again small. The best qualities were quite as dear, but other sorts are neglected.

Fine malting barley, the supply of which was small, sold at very full prices. Grinding and distilling sorts were held at late rates.

The demand for all kinds of malt was steady, but we have no actual advance to notice in value.

The oat trade was steady, at full currencies.

Beans and peas were heavy, but Indian corn and meal were inquired for.

Flour moved off steadily, at full prices.

Arrivals.—Wheat: English, 5720; Irish, 0; Foreign, 3860; Barley: English, 7010; Irish, 0; Foreign, 0. Oats: English, 460; Irish, 2560; Foreign, 4010. Flour: 4150 sacks. Malt: 4920 quarters.

Smithfield, Dec. 17.—The supply of beasts on offer to-day was seasonably extensive as to number, but very deficient in general quality. On the whole, the beef trade was steady, and prices were mostly supported. As, however, there were no extraordinary good arrivals in the market, as was the case on Monday last, the highest figure for the best Scots, &c., did not exceed 5s. 4d. per 8 lbs., at which a good clearance was effected. There were on sale only 68 beasts, 180 sheep, and 42 calves from abroad. With sheep, we were fairly supplied; while the demand was somewhat inactive, at barely the late advance in the quotations. In calves, only a moderate business was doing, at unaltered currencies. Prime small pigs sold freely. Otherwise, the pork trade was dull.

Milch cows moved off slowly, at from 14l. 14s. to 18l. each, including their small calf.

Prices per 8 lbs., to sink the offal.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lambs, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.; suckling calves, 20s. to 29s.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 25s. each. Beasts, 1425; cows, 120; sheep, 5270; calves, 137; pigs, 340.

Newgate and Leadenhall, Friday.—We had a steady trade here this morning, at very full prices.

Per 8lb. by the carcass.—Inferior beef, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.; ditto, small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; inferior mutton, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; middling ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; small pork, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; lamb, 0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

Borough Hop Market, Friday, Dec. 17.—Selected parcels of new Kent hops are in good request, at a trifle more money. In all other kinds, both old and new, next to nothing is doing, and in some instances the quotations are almost nominal. The supply on offer considerably exceeded the demand.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A Vienna letter of the 3d states that on January 1st the duties in Austria upon raw cotton, sugar, and colonial produce generally will be materially reduced.

Florence.—The Pope and the King of Sardinia have undertaken to mediate between the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena in the affairs of Fivizzano.

The "Prussian Gazette" publishes an order of the Cabinet, dated the 3d inst., for the convocation of the Delegates of the several States at Berlin on the 17th of January next.

It is probable that a musical festival will be held at Oxford about the third week in June. The last meeting took place in June, 1844.

Her Majesty's birthday will fall next year on the Derby race day, at Epsom (24th of May); but, like this year, it may not be celebrated on that day.

Mr. W. H. Tinney, Q.C., of Lincoln's Inn, is to be the new Master in Chancery, vacant by the death of Mr. Duckworth.

The good service pension of 150l. per annum, vacant by the promotion of Rear Admiral Fisher, has been conferred on Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B., of H.M. ship Excellent.

In all the towns of Prussia on the frontiers of Russia the authorities have received instructions and money to take measures against the cholera.

Dublin.—There is a vacancy in the King's Bench. Judge Burton died on Friday week, having nearly completed his 90th year.

The provisional government of Lucerne has effected a loan of 180,000 francs in Austria, 100,000 at Bâle, and 36,000 at the convent of St. Urbain.

Arrivals of Coin.—200,000 dollars in silver were received in Liverpool on Monday, by the Minstrel Boy, from Callao.

The "Riforma" of Lucca states that a law authorising the formation of a civic guard, and granting an amnesty for political offences, has just been published at Turin.

The railway from Hanover to Bremen was opened on the 12th of the present month.

The number of families preparing to emigrate next year from Germany, is greater than in any previous year.

In 1842 the greatest draught of vessels entering the Clyde was 14 feet; in 1847 the draught has been 19 feet.

Sir Charles Napier and family, according to the last accounts, were expected to pass the winter at Nice.

Hanover, Dec 8.—The King has appointed the Chamberlain Munchhausen to the office of Prime Cabinet Councillor.

The "Moniteur" confirms the appointment of M. Piscatory as ambassador of France to the Court of Spain.

Important to Tradesmen.—It may not be amiss to observe, that as Christmas-day falls this year on a Saturday, all bills becoming due on the 25th or 26th instant should be advised on Friday the 24th.

It is said the entire population of Sicily had declared themselves independent of the Neapolitan crown, and placed themselves under the protection of Great Britain.

Petitions are now circulating at Berlin for signature, demanding an emancipation of the Jews, or, as it is termed, the removal of the social barrier between Jew and Christian.

A letter from Goritz, in the "Gazette de Lyon," says that the Duchess de Bordeaux is in an advanced state of pregnancy.

It is said that Mr. Moore has accepted the seat on the Irish bench vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Burton.

Letters from the Spanish settlement of Melilla state that Abd-el-Kader is encamped within a short distance of that place, in want of money and provisions.

A large barque, with a crew of 24 men, went on shore at Gannell, near Vedston, on Tuesday. Three of the crew were lost.

Lola Montes has been compelled to visit the south of Italy for consumption.

German buttons are now offered for sale in Birmingham 25 per cent. under the price at which the manufacturers there can produce them.

Mr. Cherry estimates the gross annual loss in this country of agricultural animal stock, from want of attention and disease, 10,000,000l.

A German has obtained a patent for an improved method of discharging fire arms, by which they can be loaded and fired with thrice the usual rapidity.

Prince Charles of Capua and his family still reside at Malta in the empty house, just as it was left them by the officers of the court.

John Bruce, of Skye, the late Sir Walter Scott's favourite piper, died last week of fever, at Edinburgh.

The "Voss Gazette" contradicts, in most positive manner, the report of the cholera having made its appearance at Cracow.

John N. Russell, Esq., paid last week 169l. poor rates for property in his possession in the borough of Limerick.

Number of paupers in the Limerick workhouse at present, 2509.

There are 1400 members of the London Senior United Service Club—nearly 400 of the residents are laid up with influenza.

Ministers money in Ireland is to be commuted like the tithe rent charge.

Dr. Lardner, who resides at Paris, is the foreign correspondent of a London and of a New York daily paper. He has a young family by Mrs. Heaviside, now his wife.

The widow of the late Captain Glascock, R.N., who died suddenly, leaving Dublin on the relief service, is awarded 300l. by the Board of Admiralty.

The constabulary force of Killarney is to be increased from fourteen men to twenty-two.

Two soldiers of the 88th died in the Tralee barracks this week—one committed suicide by taking poison, and the other was found dead in his bed.

A letter from Goritz, in the "Gazette de Lyon," says that the Duchess de Bourdeaux is in an advanced state of pregnancy.

A meeting of the ambassadors to the German Diet was held at Frankfort on the 10th inst., at which the Prussian ambassador presided. Switzerland was the subject of discussion.

The quarantine station at Stangate Creek, it is said, will soon be reduced to about one half the present complement of men and officers.

The wealthy Portuguese, Guimares, who was captured and taken to prison by Lord Howarden, has been ordered to leave Brazil in fifteen days.

A new Belgian loan for nearly 2½ millions sterling is said to have been arranged by the government of Leopold with certain leading capitalists.

Four English swindlers had been arrested at New York after having carried on their practices in Europe to an enormous extent. A good deal of property would be recovered.

Sir Montague J. Cholmely (North Lincoln) is detained from his attendance in Parliament by an accident in hunting.

The election for Liskeard took place yesterday, when Mr. Charles Buller, the new poor law commissioner, was re-elected without opposition.

A spirited meeting was held in Glasgow on Tuesday, for the formation of a sanitary association, and a large committee was appointed to carry out the object.

According to a journal of Tournay some Jesuits of Lucerne and Friburg have arrived at Brugelette, in Belgium.

Naples.—The King has pardoned three of the insurgents who had been condemned by a military tribunal.

The "Presse" states that the entire line of railroad from Marseilles to Avignon will be opened to the public in the beginning of January next.

Mr. Murphy, the weather prophet who died lately, was a United Irishman in '98, and narrowly escaped being hanged.

The receipts by county treasurers for the year 1846 amounted to 1,233,667l. 1s. in England and Wales, and the disbursements to 1,087,809l. 7s. 4¾d.

The "Journal des Débats" announces the death, at Constantinople, of typhus fever, of Count St. Ferreol, attached to the French embassy in that city.

M. Dupin and M. Dufaure had refused to stand as candidates for the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies in opposition to M. Sauzet.

The deposits in the savings' banks of Paris on the 12th and 13th instant amounted to 554,820f., and the withdrawals to 513,556f.

The anniversary of the expulsion of the Austrians from Genoa, in 1746, had been celebrated in all the towns of Piedmont situate along the coast.

A circular from the Home-office has been addressed to the parliamentary boroughs, requiring a classified return of 10l. householders.

It is said that the Austrian government intends to impose an income tax.

The earth nut, so well known to schoolboys and pigs, is recommended as a substitute for potatoes.

The foundation stone of a new Free Scotch Church has been laid at Cape Town.

Since 1830 Algeria has cost France a quarter of a million soldiers and 36,840,000l. sterling.

The yearly amount of insolvency in England is 50,000,000l.!

It is said that the gold and silver plate in Windsor Castle is valued at 2,000,000l.! A single gold service contains all the dishes requisite to dine one hundred and thirty guests!

The presidents and vice-presidents of the Queen's three colleges, building in Ireland, have already received each a year's salary—800l. and 500l.

Great numbers of steerage passengers are returning from America. From 50 to 100 are common numbers. There were about 80 lost in the Stephen Witney.

At a recent inquest at Rotherham, it was stated that every resident Irishman, even if he occupied but one room, took in a lodger.

The guardians of Thurles union have passed a resolution in favour of a tenant right.

The Marquis of Waterford is now employing from seven to eight hundred men in building four miles of wall on his estate at Curraghmore.

In the last two years the French government has lost twelve ships of war through shipwreck.

At the instance of the Leeds council, the Bishop of Ripon has closed the burial-grounds in that town.

Berlin.—The King of Prussia has granted to the widow of Dr. Dieffenbach an unusually large pension, being 2000 dollars per annum.

Hanover.—On the 7th inst two persons were killed on the Hanover and Harburg Railway, by the collision of two locomotives.

The Government have announced that it is not their intention to prolong the suspension of the corn and navigation laws beyond the 1st of March next.

It is announced that the Count de Sartiges is appointed minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary from France to the court of Persia.

Mr. R. Stephenson is at present at Vienna in conference with M. Negrelli, relative to the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

Several mines have been flooded at Wigan by the river overflowing its banks, and lives lost—the colliers being drowned in the mines.

A marriage took place last week at Vanissieux, in the Isère, in which the united ages of the bride and bridegroom amounted to 161 years.

A letter from Naples in the "Patria" of Florence announces the death of Monsignor Cocle, the confessor of the King of Naples.

The Irish Attorney-General (Mr. Moore) has accepted the vacant seat on the bench; this will give Mr. Hatchell an advance step, as he will be the new Solicitor-General.

M. Guizot is indisposed with the prevailing epidemic, but it is expected that in a day or two he will be able to resume business.

A deputation from Havre arrived in Paris on Monday, to solicit fortifications on the coast, and the protection of the port against invasion.

A chemist residing at Havre lately shot, at the mouth of the Seine, a large blue ibis, a bird of which Egypt is the native country.

PICTORIAL MISCELLANIES.

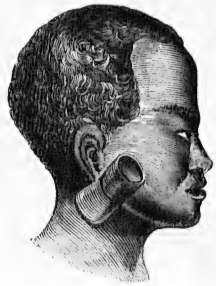
Some recent articles in a daily contemporary newspaper upon the cheap literature of the day have induced us to turn to the great portion of the works anathematised by the writer in question, with the view of satisfying our own minds of the accuracy of the allegations. We must confess that, in a great number of instances, the denunciations and strictures of our contemporary appeared to be sustained by broad fact. There are numbers of printing machines at work throwing off large supplies of a mischievous and demoralising description of literature—a literature that panders to vile passions, depraved tastes, and loose principles—a literature that corrupts while it entertains, and vitiates the palate, which might as easily and more advantageously be gratified by a pure and wholesome quality of intellectual food. As these pernicious works have been studiously enumerated, it is unnecessary for us to recapitulate them here; our sole purpose in touching the subject at all, is to protest against the application of the wholesale censure to the publications edited by George W. Reynolds, the well-known author of "Pickwick Abroad," and other entertaining works. We have carefully gone through the greater portion of the productions appearing under the sanction of his name, and even at the hazard of an imputation upon our penetration are prepared to avow our total incapacity to discover their objectionable features. The "Miscellany" which he edits embraces so much useful and entertaining matter, and is illustrated with so much praiseworthy care, that we have deemed it not unworthy of our pages that some of the woodcuts should be transferred thereto for the inspection of those who share in our anxiety for the advancement of the arts. It will be seen that the major portion of these are copies of Hogarth's pictures, those wonderful productions of a profound observer of nature and society, on which no Englishman's eye can ever rest with indifference. As far as our space allows we have extracted portions of Mr. Reynolds' letterpress, which, it should be stated, appears in a well written and appropriate romance, called "The Days of Hogarth."



NATIVE OF TUTUILA, AN ISLAND OF THE SAMOAN GROUP.



NATIVE OF TONGA, THE LARGEST OF THE FRIENDLY ISLANDS.



NATIVE FEEGEEAN CHIEF.



LONG-HAIRED NATIVE OF TONGA.

Frank Goodchild, the industrious apprentice, was a young man who had never committed a single deed that brought a blush to his cheek; and yet, strictly—rigidly well-conducted as he was, he possessed a gay disposition, a fine spirit, and a generous heart. He was regular in his attendance at church, and was strictly imbued with the truths and importance of revealed religion; but he was not what the world disdainfully calls a saint—he never made theology the subject of conversation, nor was his piety associated with a sickly fastidiousness nor a stern intolerance. He was an excellent young man, without a taint of maudlin sentimentality; his knowledge was varied, combining many useful branches of learning;—and during his leisure hours, he was constantly accumulating fresh stores of intellectual wealth.



THE IDLE APPRENTICE GAMBLING IN THE CHURCHYARD ON THE SABBATH MORNING.—BY HOGARTH.

It was natural that Mr. and Mrs. West should have formed a great attachment for so deserving and promising a youth; but there were other ties, besides those constituted by his own merits, which rendered him an object of their special regard. He was the orphan child of parents, who, during their life-time, were the bosom friends of the West's, and who dying early and almost simultaneously of an epidemic disease, had left their boy to the care and guardianship of the worthy merchant. On their demise, their property was realised; and the amount, though not large, was sufficient to afford an assurance of enabling Frank Goodchild to establish himself in an independent manner at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship. Moreover, the judicious way in which Mr. West laid it out at interest, considerably increased the original capital; and thus the deserving youth's prospects were as bright as the possession of a little fortune, the kindness of excellent friends, and his own good qualities could possibly render them.

It was a pleasing spectacle to behold Frank Goodchild and Sophia West proceeding to church, arm-in-arm, on the Sabbath morning, following Mr. and Mrs. West at a little distance. The open, intelligent countenance of the young man, and the pretty, interesting face of the young lady were animated with that subdued spirit of joyous contentment which denoted happy hearts imbued with a due sense of the solemnity of a day devoted to thanksgiving and innocent holiday. And at church, it was likewise an agreeable sight to contemplate the youthful pair placed next to each other in the same pew, and exercising their devotions from the same book. Were it proper to entertain such an idea on such an occasion, it would have struck the beholder that Frank Goodchild and Sophia West were made for each other, and that there was altogether a fitness in their union which destiny itself had devised and forecast.

Goodchild; and when, amidst the unadulterated happiness of the present occasion, he cast a rapidly retrospective glance over the years which had elapsed from the moment that he first set foot in Mr. West's house, and then mentally surveyed the proud and enviable position in which he now stood, he experienced that satisfaction which the upright mind must ever feel under such circumstances.

Happily—happily passed that wedding-day! The feast was over—the guests had all retired—and at last the youthful pair found themselves alone together in the hymeneal chamber. Into that sanctuary let no profane glances penetrate; 'tis sanctified by pure and virtuous love! But day dawns,—the dull, wintry morning breaks upon the mighty city; and now the neighbourhood of Fish Street Hill echoes to the sound of the rough music which a crowd of well-intentioned neighbours are making at the merchant's door. It is an old custom—that of the marrow-bones and cleavers; and the newly wedded pair enter into its spirit with urbanity. They appear at the window of the nuptial chamber—they partake of the caudle-cup prepared for them—and those who have offered them their rude but honest congratulations, are liberally recompensed. Nor are the poor of the vicinity forgotten; but the remnants of the marriage-festival are bountifully distributed; and the heart of many a wretched mendicant is on that occasion cheered with a copious meal.

THE CHURCHYARD SCENE.

It was on the Sunday following the incidents just related, and at about nine o'clock in the morning, that Teddy Jakes, disguised in a very mean attire, set out in quest of Harry Hemmings, who had not visited the Blood-Bowl House during the two preceding days. Jakes had however ascertained that the lost young man had been carousing in certain flash public-houses, in company with characters of the lowest and most depraved description; for Hemmings, having plenty of money at his command, was delighted at being enabled to play the great man and regale all who had tact enough to find an avenue to his purse through the medium of his vanity. Having passed the whole of Saturday night in debauchery, Harry had laid down for a couple of hours to sleep off the fumes of liquor; but he was haunted with such hideous dreams that he awoke with a start; and, being positively afraid to close his eyes again, he had sallied forth early on the Sunday morning to seek some of the vagabonds who had so pleased him with their flattery. But his new acquaintances had not yet come forth from their dens; and, having taken a dram to cheer his spirits, the young man determined to pay a visit to Catherine Hays. He was accordingly on his way to her abode, when, passing through one of the metropolitan churchyards, he beheld a beggar boy and a shoe-black playing at shuffle-halfpenny on a tomb-stone. Hemmings stopped to contemplate the game, which was not entirely new to him and, being half stupefied with the effects of the previous night's debauch and the morning dram, he offered to join in the play. His proposal was accepted; and now behold the idle apprentice so lost to even the commonest notions of pride or self-respect, and in a few minutes so absorbed in the excitement of gambling, that he felt no shame in becoming the companion of a beggar boy and a shoe-black. There, lounging upon a tomb-stone—by the side of a recently opened grave—on a Sabbath morning—and while the congregation was preceding to the church,—there was the lost young man, openly flying in the face of all conventional decencies—flagrantly neglecting his religious duties, and indeed treating them with contempt—and exhibiting every fatal sign of irredeemable viciousness, in spite of all the monuments of mortality and trophies of death scattered around!



THE INDUSTRIOUS APPRENTICE AT CHURCH WITH HIS MASTER'S DAUGHTER.—BY HOGARTH

THE WEDDING MORNING.

How different was the scene which was at the same time taking place in another and less fashionable part of the metropolis! For within the dwelling of Mr. West all was happiness, satisfaction, and joy;—numerous friends were assembled at the wedding-banquet;—and there was no thought of death intruded on the mind. Yes; 'twas the auspicious day on which the charming Sophia became the blooming, blushing bride of the exemplary Frank Goodchild, who a fortnight previously had been taken into partnership by the worthy manufacturer. Thus, while the grim destroyer evinced a striking manifestation of his power in one dwelling, the marriage feast was served up in another;—and thus does Providence equalise its visitations on the human family,—a death here, and a bridal there!

Virtue, industry, and integrity were well rewarded in the person of Frank

The following well-timed notice of the physiognomical character of the Polynesian will be found generally interesting.

Captain Wilkes, the commander of the United States exploring expedition, during the years 1838—1842, has recorded in his voluminous work a great mass of particulars relative to the character, habits, and customs of the Polynesian Islanders, and the natives of other groups in the boundless Pacific. From his book we shall cull, in the way of abstract, a variety of those interesting notices connecting them with illustrative and characteristic heads, as shown in the accompanying woodcuts, persuaded that the details must have a direct and not a feeble tendency to set the reflecting mind upon a train of speculation that will issue in very different conclusions from such as a mere love of glittering novelty, or the indulgence of an extravagant fancy, would guide to, when intent on holding out to scorn the modern European as a frivolity and inanity, or a monster of cruelty, and a bundle of selfishness. We do not profess to follow any connected order geographically, or as relates to family links and tribes. We begin with the natives of the Samoan, or Navigator group, who appear to be superior to those of Tahiti both in physical form and in natural energy of character.

The men of Tutuila, of whom Toa seems to have been a good specimen every way, are a remarkably tall, fine-looking set, with intelligent and pleasing countenances. In comparison with the Tahitians they would be called sedate. The colour of their complexion, however, is rather darker. Some of them had frizzled hair, but it was generally straight.

The natives of Tonga, the largest of the Friendly islands, appear to have struck Captain Wilkes as superior to any of the Pacific Islanders, and also as greatly resembling the Samoans in many respects. The missionaries gave the Tongees a good character for industry and ingenuity, conjugal attachment, and parental love. They may be called a belligerent people, war councils, making speeches, and drinking ava being the business of their lives. Soon after the departure of the expedition from Tonga, a bloody battle took place between the two parties of natives, in which the converted portion were entirely defeated, and most of their principal chiefs slain.

The natives of the Feejee, or Vita Archipelago, which lies to the north-east of Tonga, consisting of two large islands, besides a great number of smaller ones, appear to possess more spirit and energy than most of their neighbours. This, however, does not prevent them from manifesting a combination of the very worst qualities that can disfigure the human character. For indolent selfishness, insensibility to shame, apparently irreclaimable mendacity, no people have been found amongst the worst Polynesian tribes to go beyond them. They are a most dangerous and sanguinary, as well as in general intercourse a repulsive, race. They are perpetually engaged in civil war, which they carry on with the most vindictive ferocity.

The Feejeans are generally above the middle height, and exhibit a great variety of figure. Among them the chiefs are tall, well made, and muscular, while the lower orders manifest the meagreness arising from laborious service and scanty nourishment. Their complexion lies, in general, between that of the black and copper-coloured races, although instances of both extremes are to be met with, thus indicating a descent from two different stocks.

None of them equal the natives of Tonga in beauty of person. The faces of the greater number are long, with a large mouth, good and well set teeth, and a well formed nose. Instances, however, are by no means rare, of narrow and high foreheads, flat noses, and thick lips, with a broad, short chin; still they have nothing about them of the negro type. Even the frizzled appearance of the hair, which is almost universal, was, after a long acquaintance with their



"MORNING."—BY HOGARTH.



"NOON."—BY HOGARTH.



"EVENING."—BY HOGARTH.



"NIGHT."—BY HOGARTH.

habits, set down to artificial causes. Instances were met with of individuals being at great pains with their hair, and yet leaving it straight.

The eyes of the Feejeans are generally fine, being black and penetrating. The expression of countenance is usually restless and watchful; they are observing and quick in their movements.

The hair is a principal matter with them. When boys it is cropped close, while that of the young girls is allowed to grow. When the boys advance to manhood, their hair is no longer cropped, great pains being taken to spread it out with a mop like form. The chiefs, in particular, pay great attention to the dressing of their heads, and for this purpose all of them have barbers, whose sole occupation is the care of their master's heads. The duties of these functionaries are held to be of so sacred a nature, that their hands are tabooed from all other employment, and they are not even permitted to feed themselves. To dress the head of a chief occupies several hours. The Feejeans are extremely changeable in their dispositions. They are fond of joking, indulge in laughter, and will at one moment appear to give themselves up to merriment, from which they in an instant pass to demon-like anger, which they evince by looks, which cannot be misunderstood by those who are the subjects of it. Their anger seldom finds vent in words, but has the character of sullenness. A chief, when offended, seldom speaks a word, but puts sticks in the ground, to keep the cause of his wrath constantly in his recollection. The objects of it now understand that it is time to appease him by propitiatory offerings, if they would avoid the bad consequences. When these have been tendered to the satisfaction of the offended dignitary, he pulls up the sticks as a signal that he is pacified.

HINTS, FACTS, AND FANCIES.

Transubstantiation.—Anne Askew was burnt at the stake in the year 1546, for denying the doctrine of Transubstantiation, &c. Strype gives the following short account of her examination:—"Sir Mathew Bowes (lord mayor), sitting with the council, as most meet for his wisdom, and seeing her stand upon life and death—I pray you, quoth he, my lords, give me leave to talk to this woman. Leave was given. Lord Mayor: Thou foolish woman, sayest thou that the priest cannot make the holy body of Christ? Anne Askew: I say so, my lord; for I have read that God made man, but that man made God I never read, nor, I suppose, ever shall read it. Lord Mayor: No! thou foolish woman, after the words of consecration, is it not the Lord's body? Anne Askew: No; it is but consecrated bread or sacramental bread. Lord Mayor: What, if a mouse eat it after consecration, what shall become of this mouse?—what sayest thou, thou foolish woman? Anne Askew: What shall become of her, say you, my lord? Lord Mayor: I say that the mouse is damned! Anne Askew: Alack, poor mouse!"

Economy of Matrimony.—A good story is told by Sam Slick of a cute fellow, named Hugo, who was on the point of matrimony. Hugo found, on applying to the parson, that he could be married instanter by license at the cost of six dollars, or for nothing if he chose to wait three Sundays for the publication of the banns. Careful Hugo determined on saving the dollars, and went home to wait his time, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as fast as his horse could carry him. "Parson," says he, "I have changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue that I can't undo with my teeth." "Why, what in natur' is the meaning of all this?" says the parson. "Why," says Hugo, "I've been ciphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing banns after all. You see, sir, it's potato digging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and as hands are scarce and wages high, if I marry to night, *she can begin to dig her own to-morrow* and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over; for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as she can."

Military Statistics.—In the Austrian empire, one man out of 78 is a soldier; in the kingdom of Great Britain and its dependencies, one in 426; in the United States, one in 2947.

Apoplexy.—A newly-arrived Hibernian was asked at dinner whether he would take some of the apple-pie. "Is it houlsom?" inquired Teddy. "To be sure it is, was the reply. "What makes you ask such a question?" "Because (said the new comer) I once't had an uncle that was killed with the *apple*-plixy, and sure I thought it might be something of that sort."

The Electric Telegraph.—One man imagined that the wires were hollow, and that papers, on which the communications were written, were blown through them. Another man, more acute than his neighbours, knowing that sound was more readily conveyed through a tube than a penny post letter, decided that they were speaking tubes; nay, a man in the north, who had got one day near the line, declared he heard the message "as it went through them pots" (the insulators) A labourer near Lincoln walked through miles to see the man run along the wires with the letter bags. An old gentleman, imagining he had left his umbrella behind him at the last station, wished to have it "telegraphed" This was immediately done, and in a minute the porter told him it had possibly arrived and requested him to look out and see; this he did, and sure enough it was hanging upon one of the wires. The old man was thunderstruck, and hastened away from the spot where such "uncanny" practices were going on, for he firmly believed he had left it behind him, and that by some trick akin to magic it had been returned.

Nothing New under the Sun.—In Middleton's tragedy of "Women beware Women," published in 1657, there is the following passage:—

"I'll imitate the pities of old surgeons
To this lost limb, who, ere they show their art,
Cast one asleep; then—cut the diseas'd part."

Instinct of Bees.—A friend of the narrator observed that a large frog had alighted on the stage of wood on which the beehive rested, and that the bees very speedily killed him. On the following morning he observed that the bees had, during the night, completely encased the frog in a mummy of wax. The inference he drew was that, not being able to remove him, the bees had instinctively adopted this precaution against the animal becoming offensive.

LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, December 14.

Bankruptcy Superseded.—W. Walton, Willenhall, Staffordshire, timber dealer.

Bankrupts.—J. Williams, Westminster Bridge Road, licensed victualler.—T. Burton, Commercial Road, Lambeth, builder.—J. Wade, Lisson Grove, draper.—E. Rose, Deanshanger, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler.—W. Silcock, jun., Crawley Street, Oakley Square, victualler.—G. Clarke, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, carpet manufacturer.—E. Callow and M. Teversham, jun., Cornhill, stockbrokers.—R. Chaplin, Weatherfield, Essex, straw plait dealer.—D. T. Perrott, Bristol, grocer.—J. Stelfox, Manchester, commission agent.—W. J. Davies, Manchester, plumber.—L. Hepworth, Manchester, shopkeeper.—G. Lupton, St. Helen's, Lancashire, tailor.—N. Barnsdall, Nottingham, timber merchant.—E. Spooner, Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.—J. A. Clarke, Longton, Staffordshire, china manufacturer.—J. Barrett, Horsforth, Yorkshire, tanner.—W. Spink, Purston Jacklin, Yorkshire, butcher.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Bankruptcy Superseded.—W. Thacker, Birmingham, licensed victualler.

Bankrupts.—J. Robinson, Ipswich, draper.—T. Raymond, Bishop's Road, Paddington, builder.—H. W. Lake, Liverpool, commission merchant.—R. Newman, Bristol, grocer.—S. B. Fry, Bristol, warehouseman.—J. Davison, Leeds, coach builder.—J. Leedham, Northowram, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—W. Lake, Fleet Street, printer.—J. Morrison, Cheapside, tailor.—H. E. Field, Mark Lane, eating-house keeper.—H. J. Hammond, Threadneedle Street, architect.—T. Holmes, Pendleton, bleacher.—T. Scott, Liverpool, laceman.—G. D'Ewens, Axminster, butter merchant.—G. Butler, Liverpool, shipbroker.—E. Alanson, Liverpool, wine merchant.—A. Singer, Trowbridge, Liverpool, grocer.—J. Rickards, Merthyr Tydvil, woollen draper.—J. P. Platt, Liverpool, commission merchant.—A. H. Swift, Crosby Hall Chambers, Bishopsgate Street, iron merchant.—E. Briggs, Castleton Mills, Rochdale, hatter.—J. Norris, Manchester, woollen merchant.—W. Boyls, Upper Lisson Street, Lisson Grove, licensed victualler.—F. Pike, High Street, Southwark, tallow chandler.—J. Binns, Newland Place, Kensington, linen draper.—G. Workman, St. George's Place, Water Lane, Brixton, beer-shop keeper.—G. Rigby and J. Rigby, Liverpool, coal merchants.—I. N. Pearce, Liverpool, stationer.—R. Roberts, Denbigh, innkeeper.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Births.—On the 14th inst., in Cambridge Square, Hyde Park, the wife of T. Entwisle, Esq., of a son. On the 9th inst., at the Terrace, Clapham, the lady of the Rev. F. V. Thornton, vicar of Bisham, of a daughter.

Married.—On the 11th inst., the Hon. R. F. T. Deane, son of the Right Hon. Baron Muskerry, of Springfield Castle, Limerick, to Elizabeth Geraldine, daughter of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, M.P. for Wexford. On the 14th inst., G. Gilpin, Esq., of Sedbury, Yorkshire, to Louisa, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. T. L. Dundas, of Harpole, Northamptonshire.

Died.—On the 11th inst., Hester, wife of F. Hawkins, M.D., and daughter of the late Right Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan. On the 7th inst., at Copgrove, near Knaresborough, T. Duncombe, Esq., father of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P. for Finsbury. On Nov. 14th, in the Red Sea, C. V. Arthur, Esq., son of Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Arthur, Bart., late governor of Bombay. On Dec. 8., at Kimmel Park, near St. Asaph, Lady Gardner, daughter of Lord Dinorben, aged 33. On the 13th inst., H. B. Curteis, Esq., of Windmill Hill and Peasmarsh Place, Sussex, M.P. for Rye, in his 55th year. On the 11th inst., Lady Dobson, widow of Sir R. Dobson. On the 9th inst., Helena, Countess of Kingston, in the 75th year of her age. On the 10th inst., the Right Hon. Lady Montfort, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Montfort. On the 11th inst., the Hon. H. Cocks, sister of the late Earl Somers, in her 78th year. On the 10th inst., Sir J. L. Rogers, Bart., of Blachford, Devon, in his 68th year. On the 8th instant., the Right Hon. Frances M., Baroness Gardner, in the 34th year of her age. On the 13th inst., at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, Miss C. Rider, daughter of Mr. and Lady G. Rider, aged 16.

Switzerland.—The effective force of the Swiss federal army amounts to 94,000 men, and consists of 102 battalions of infantry; 45 companies of carbineers; 27 companies of cavalry; 53 batteries of artillery; 212 pieces; 6 companies of sappers; and 6 companies of pontoniers.

MADLLE. RIEGO DE LA BRANCHARDIERE respectfully informs the Ladies of the Nobility, Gentry, and her numerous Patronesses, that after the 25th inst. her connexion with "THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER" will cease, and that her services will be transferred to another Journal, full particulars of which will shortly be announced.
Instructions in Lacet, Crochet, Point Lace, Embroidery, Knitting, Tambour, &c.
53. New Bond Street.

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Established 1807.
It is respectfully notified to parties holding policies in this office, the renewals of which fall due at Christmas, that the same should be paid on or before the 9th of January. The receipts are lying at the head office, and in the hands of the several Agents.
The terms of the County Fire Office are highly advantageous to the Insured, and have secured to it a large share of public approbation. All claims are settled with promptitude and liberality. Full particulars will be immediately furnished to parties applying personally, or by post, to the head office, or to any of its Agents who are appointed in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom.
JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

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BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New Road, London.—INFLUENZA.
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Cottage, Corby, Northamptonshire, Dec. 10. 1847. E. I. HARRIS.

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This work contains an accurate and complete account of the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive organs, and of their relative conditions in health and disease. In it are clearly explained the cause and effects of injurious habits and excesses, and their action on the human frame in inducing physical disqualifications, and thus laying the foundation for numerous and fearful diseases. It unfortunately happens that the unhappy victim of excessive indulgence and vicious habits, whether acquired in early life or from the follies of advanced age, while suffering from their invariable consequences, unwisely entertains a fear of applying to a qualified physician for relief. In acting thus, he forgets that accurate discrimination in ascertaining the causes of disease, sympathy with the sufferer, and, above all, secrecy, invariably characterise the intelligent and practical physician, and to the medical man who can show by his possession of the requisite legal qualifications that he is entitled to esteem and respect in his professional pursuits, the utmost confidence should be extended. Dr. La'Mert has taken the highest medical honours, as his diplomas testify, and the great extent of his practice for many years is a guarantee for his professional experience, which has reference almost solely to the treatment of these diseases.
Published by the Author, and may be had of Kent and Richards, 52. Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63. Oxford Street; Starie, Tichborne Street, Haymarket; Gordon, 146. Leadenhall Street; Mansell, 115. Fleet Street; or, free by post for forty-two stamps, from the author's residence, who may be consulted on these disorders personally, or by letters, daily, from 10 till 2 and from 5 till 8.

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TEETH.

MR. THOMAS, late Principal Assistant and Designer to Mr. Moggridge, Dentist to the Royal Family, 13. Old Burlington Street, supplies ARTIFICIAL TEETH, highly recommended by the Faculty. They are placed, without pain, on the most tender gums. Mr. Thomas's method does not require to extract old stumps. He will guarantee comfort in mastication, and a pure articulation. A single tooth, 3s. 6d. : a set, 3l. 15s. ; the best that can be made, warranted in every respect, only 10l. 10s. Irregularities with Children's teeth, and every other branch connected with mechanical dentistry at one third the usual charges.

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JEAN VINCENT BULLY'S CELEBRATED TOILET VINEGAR.—This elegant Toilet Vinegar is one of the most efficacious and distinguished Perfumes. It refreshes, softens, beautifies the skin. It is substituted, with the greatest superiority, to the Eau de Cologne, of which it has not the irritating principles. It soothes the irritation produced after shaving. It is of the most beneficial and delightful use in the ladies' toilet, and in their baths. Imported in England. Sold, wholesale and retail, by A. BOUCHET, 52. George Street, Portman Square; and to be had of all respectable chemists and perfumers, 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Registered PALETOT MANUFACTURERS and TAILORS to their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert, Prince George of Cambridge, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, &c., beg respectfully to announce that the celebrated LLAMA CLOTH is made by them also in warmer substances to suit the approaching season. The above firm with confidence anticipate that this introduction will receive from the public an equal approval with the well-known gentlemanly light overcoat, called the Registered Paletot, for summer wear, which is already honoured with the constant patronage of all that seek an unaffected gentlemanly appearance. It is respectfully suggested that moderate prices are strictly maintained for every article of dress, supplied at either of their London establishments, viz. 114. Regent Street, and 22. Cornhill. The Registered Paletots, 6th and 7th Vic. cap. 65., of both the winter and summer substances, are kept ready, in every colour, for immediate wear ; these can only be obtained in the metropolis as above, and of their recognised agents in the chief provincial cities in the United Kingdom ; also of the principal stores in the United States, British India, and America. Wholesale agents—Dawbarn and Son, Liverpool ; George Macdona, Dublin ; Wareing and Son, Birmingham ; Waghorn and Co., Bombay.

52. FLEET STREET.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52. Fleet Street, has introduced an entirely new description of Artificial Teeth, fixed without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the Natural Teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer ; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any Teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve Teeth that are loose, and are guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication ; and, that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed Teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

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THE TOILET of BEAUTY furnishes innumerable proofs of the high estimation in which GOWLAND'S LOTION is held by the most distinguished possessors of brilliant complexions. This elegant preparation comprehends the preservation of the complexion, both from the effects of cutaneous malady and the operation of variable temperature, by refreshing its delicacy, and preserving its brightest tints with which beauty is adorned.

"ROBT. SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Government Stamp, without which none is genuine. Sold by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders. Price, 2s. 9d. ; 5s. 6d. ; quarts, 8s. 6d

TO LADIES.—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

GRAFFTEY'S DEPILATORY, price 4s. 6d., is the only article warranted to remove superfluous hair on the face, neck, or arms without trouble, risk, or injury. Sold by all Perfumers in the Kingdom. For the convenience of parties in the country, S. G. will forward a sample packet (2s. 6d.) on receipt of thirty-two postage stamps. Observe the address, 26. Warwick Street, Regent Street. Also sole proprietor of Grafftey's Pompeian Hair Dye, price 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d., of infallible certainty ; and Grafftey's Balma for the growth of Hair, price 2s. 6d. All perfumery warranted.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—This Tooth-Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and cleaning them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose—1s. An improved Clothes Brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair-Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METCALFE and CO.'S Sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford Street, one door from Holles Street.

Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metcalfe's" adopted by some houses.

DESTRUCTION by FIRE.—Since the year 1800, 50,000 human lives and 100,000,000l. sterling worth of property have been destroyed by fire in Great Britain alone. The average loss in this country exceeds 2,000,000l. yearly, one half only of which is made good by insurance. In addition to the loss of 1,000,000l. by property uninsured the public pay three and a half millions through the insurance offices, making the total charge 4,500,000l. per annum. The following report will call to mind the cause of the great destruction, the want of more ready means of subduing and extinguishing fire :—"On the 28th of October, 1847, in Drummond Street, Euston Square, the wainscoting of a room was discovered to be on fire. Pails of water were used in vain. The alarm was promptly given, and parties despatched for the fire engines, and the engines were duly brought, but no supply of water could be procured till too late to save the premises. At length, however, a powerful stream was poured upon the burning ruins, but before the flames could be extinguished every vestige of property they contained was destroyed, and with it another life."

THE FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—By the machine, portable in one hand, fires of timber, tar and spirits raging 30 feet high have been suddenly extinguished in the presence of several hundred persons of rank and science, who have unanimously pronounced this to be the most wonderful and most valuable discovery of the age. It is calculated that by this discovery the losses and charges by fire will ultimately be reduced by four millions per annum. To accomplish this desirable end it is proposed to form district protective associations in every city and town, making the city of London the model example. The city of London stands on about one square mile of ground, and contains property estimated at 50 millions, the greater part being uninsured. To protect this property fire mains, charged with water, traverse the principal streets, and several powerful engines are provided, yet ruinous destruction often takes place before the engines and water can be brought into play : the average of losses in the city being 100,000l. per annum. By the new protective system the city will be divided into several wards, each ward to be furnished with a number of portable machines and one street Fire Annihilator, in order that an overwhelming power ready for action may be in the immediate vicinity of every house, so constituting power to subdue and extinguish fire in the interval that elapses in bringing engines and water in play. In addition to the important salvage or saving from fire to be effected by the district protection, the Fire Annihilator offers ready and easily available means of extinguishing fires in detached country houses, farms, mills, stores, &c., remote from every other source of protection. Judging from the unanimous opinions in favour of the object, it is believed that the Fire Annihilator will be in the possession of every occupier of detached and now unprotected dwellings, wherever the value of the property is sufficient to induce the small outlay necessary. For the defence of extensive buildings, now liable to burst into a state of conflagration uncontrollable upon the former system, the Fire Annihilator will furnish at a comparatively small cost a power equal to that of 500 horses working continuously for an hour, the whole apparatus occupying a space of 10 feet square. The power is always ready to command, either to discharge blasts of fire-destroying vapour, or to throw water with the same effect as from 50 of the London brigade engines. In highly hazardous stores, or indeed wherever required, the Fire Annihilator may be made self-acting. Parties desirous of forwarding this important invention will receive further information upon application to the inventor and patentee, W. H. PHILLIPS, 16. York Terrace, St. Mark's, Kennington.

ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS.—The present season is hallowed by one of the most delightful offices of Friendship and Affection ; the interchange of Gifts as remembrances of the donors, and tokens of their esteem for the receivers. The most appropriate present becomes the first subject of consideration ;—a merely useful one can afford no evidence of taste ; while a present possessing no claims to utility, shows a want of judgment. To combine these requisites, a more fitting souvenir cannot be suggested than

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The August Patronage conceded by our GRACIOUS QUEEN, the ROYAL FAMILY, and the several SOVEREIGNS and COURTS of EUROPE, together with the confirmation by experience of the infallible efficacy of these *creative and renovating Specifics*, have characterised them with perfection, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

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SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT ; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.

Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient ant-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

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Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of SODA OR POTASS.

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Sir Humphrey Davy testified that this Solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalies, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.

With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. Bailey, of North Street, Wolverhampton ; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

*** The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.

N.B. Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows :—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord-Lieutenant."

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION. The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity of figure ; also whether taken over a coat.

COATS, VESTS, &c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons . .		From top of Trousers to bottom	
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt		From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers . . .	
From centre of Back to Elbow joint		Size round top of Thigh (tight) .	
Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist		Size round Calf . . .	
Size round top of Arm . .		Ditto Waist . . .	
Size round Chest under the Coat		Ditto Hips . . .	
Size round Waist under the Coat		Hat. Measure size round the Head .	

A new work, entitled "The Dressing-Room Companion," containing a detailed List of Prices and directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post-free.

LIST OF PRICES.

READY MADE.	£ s. d.	MADE TO MEASURE.	£ s. d.
Beaver Taglionis, from . .	0 9 6	Winter Coats in every style and shape, handsomely trimmed .	1 6 0
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Men's Trousers, lined . .	0 4 0	Best quality made . . .	2 15 4
Doeskin ditto . . .	0 12 0	Frock . . .	1 15 0
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A Suit of Clothes, complete, 1l. 16s. 0d.

*** MOURNING to any extent at five minutes' notice.

Observe.—Any article purchased ready made or made to measure, if not approved of, will be immediately exchanged, or, if preferred, the money returned. E. Moses and Son, Tailors, Woollendrapers, Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, Furriers, and General Outfitters for Ladies and Gentlemen, 154, 155, 156, 157, Minories, and 83, 84, 85, and 86, Aldgate, City, London.

Caution.—E. MOSES and SON regret being obliged to guard the public against imposition, but have learned that the untradesman-like falsehood "of being connected with them," or "it's the same concern," has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons. They have no connection with any house, in or out of London ; and those who desire genuine and cheap clothing, &c., should call at or send to the Minories and Aldgate, City, London.

Notice.—No business transacted at this Establishment from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday, when business is resumed till twelve o'clock.

*** The Entrance to the Fur Department is at 83. Aldgate, corner of the Minories and Aldgate, opposite the church.

FEATHER BEDS PURIFIED BY STEAM

With PATENT MACHINERY, whereby they are rendered perfectly sweet, and free from dust.

Mixed, 1s. per lb.	Best Foreign Grey Goose, 2s. per lb.
Grey Goose, 1s. 4d. per lb.	White Goose, 2s. 6d. per lb.
Foreign do., 1s. 8d. per lb.	Best Dantzic White Goose, 3s. per lb.

HEAL and SON'S List of Bedding, containing full particulars of Weights, Sizes, and Prices, sent free by Post, on application to their Factory, 196. opposite the Chapel, Tottenham Court Road.

VARICOSE VEINS.—SURGICAL ELASTIC STOCKINGS and KNEECAPS of a new and ingenious fabric for cases of varicose and weakness are introduced and extensively manufactured in every form by POPE and PLANTE, 4. Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. This pervious elastic yields an unvarying support and equal pressure, WITHOUT THE TROUBLE OF LACING or bandaging. Patronised by very eminent surgeons. Instructions for measures on application, and the article sent by post.

POMMADE DEPURATIVE.

FOR promoting the growth and restoring the colour of the Hair, manufactured by RIGGE, BROCKBANK, and RIGGE, Perfumers to her Majesty and the Royal Family, 35. New Bond Street, London ; and 5. East Street, Brighton.

This invaluable preparation owes its discovery to a long series of investigations and experiments conducted by a Physician of the highest eminence. It excites the healthy action of the skin, from whatsoever cause that action may be suspended ; and, so long as vitality exists in the bulbs of the hair, infallibly restores it to its original beauty and vigour. Its effects on hair which exhibits a tendency to fall off or turn grey, are immediate and extraordinary ; not only restoring it to its strength and colour, but giving it a softness and luxuriance which no other material of the toilet can produce. Price 2s., 4s., 6s., and 10s., per pot. 1l. worth sent, carriage free, to any part of England, on receiving a post-office order.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Most Extraordinary Cures Daily effected by HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Persons afflicted with scurvy, leprosy, jaundice, or the most inveterate skin diseases to which the human frame is subject, cannot make use of a remedy so certain, safe, and speedy in the cure as Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which purify the blood and totally eradicate such inflictions from the system. In many parts of the continent where those distressing complaints are prevalent, these medicines are used as the sovereign remedy, they being equally popular both at home and abroad, in obstinate cases of scrofula or King's evil, as also for burns and scalds.

Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244. Strand, London.

TO THE LADIES.

A Lady had the following letter inserted in the "Times" newspaper on August 7, 1846. Reader, remember this letter was put into the paper by the lady herself as a testimony to me.

"Mrs. Weekley, of No. 3. Swan Street, Borough, takes this opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. W. Grimstone, of the Herbary, Highgate, for the efficacy of his Aromatic Regenerator, in having completely restored the hair on her head, after using it about four months, and the whole of her hair is much stronger and more luxuriant than it ever was before the baldness appeared.

"Mrs. Weekley inserts this testimony to the virtues of Mr. G.'s Regenerator, feeling assured that many ladies would gladly purchase an 11s. bottle if they were as certain of its virtues as she is from experience, not only in the restoration and production of hair in abundance, but as a cure for nervous headache ; as a toilet perfume it is far beyond any to her taste. She will feel a pleasure in answering any lady of respectability to the above facts.—3, Swan Street, Borough."

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In addition to Assurances on Healthy Lives, this Society continues to grant Policies on the Lives of Persons subject to Gout, Asthma, Rupture, *and other Diseases*, on the payment of a Premium proportioned to the increased risk. The plan of granting Assurances on *Invalid* Lives *originated* with this Office in the beginning of 1824.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR ASSURING 100*l.* ON A HEALTHY LIFE.

Age.	For Seven Years, at an Annual Payment of			For Fourteen Years, on an Annual Payment of			Life Rate.		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
30	1	4	1	1	6	1	2	10	4
35	1	7	2	1	9	3	2	16	6
40	1	10	4	1	13	6	3	3	8
45	1	14	8	2	1	0	3	13	0
50	2	3	10	2	13	11	4	7	3
55	3	0	4	3	13	3	5	5	0
60	4	2	3	5	1	3	6	7	2
65	5	16	3	6	19	11	7	16	9

Every description of Assurance may be effected with this Society, and Policies are granted on the Lives of persons in any station, and of EVERY AGE.

BONUSES.

The two first divisions averaged 22*l.* per Cent. on the Premiums paid. The Third, 28*l.* per Cent. The FOURTH Bonus, declared January 1847, averaged rather more than 36*l.* per Cent.; and, from the large amount of *Profit* reserved for *future appropriation*, and other causes, the Bonuses hereafter are expected considerably to *exceed* that Amount.

The Society's Income, which is steadily INCREASING, is now upwards of 116,000*l.* per annum.

Tables of Rates and Forms of Proposal can be obtained of

GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary,
No. 99. Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50. Regent Street, London.

Established 1806.

Invested Capital, 1,200,000*l.*

Annual Income, 140,000*l.* Bonuses declared, 529,000*l.*

Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,520,000*l.*

PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable Earl Grey.

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William Henry Stone, Esq.	Richard Sherwood, Esq.

1. The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices he rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices.
2. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums, or may be received in cash as soon as declared, at their then present value.
3. Policies issued by this Office are purchased at their full value; or Loans may be obtained upon them to the same amount.
4. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health.

Bonuses paid upon Policies which have become *Claims.*

Life Insured.	Sum insured.	Sum paid.		
John Wharton, Esq., Skelton Castle	5000	7706	6	0
Sir John Saunders Sebright, Bart.	5000	7652	13	3
Sir William Wake, Bart.	5000	7500	5	9
Earl Strathmore	5000	7128	15	8
Rev. H. W. Champneys, Canterbury	3000	4509	1	1
The Marquis of Wellesley	2000	3411	1	3
Earl Cathcart	1000	1862	4	11

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head office, No. 50. Regent Stree

JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Managing Director.

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

LIGHT, CHEAP, AND DURABLE ROOFING.

THOMAS JOHN CROGGON, of 8. Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon Street, London, begs to call the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public to his

PATENT ASPHALTE FELT, FOR ROOFING,

As adopted by Her Majesty's Woods and Forests, and by the

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,

on their buildings at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hanover Square, London; also, by the leading members of the above and other Agricultural Societies of England, Scotland and Ireland.

The Price of the Felt is only ONE PENNY PER SQUARE FOOT, being considerably less than half the price of Slates, Tiles, Thatch, &c. There is also a very great saving in the woodwork, as the Felt from its lightness does not require half the weight of timber that slates or tiles do. The Felt can be manufactured of any required length, by 32 inches wide.

P.S. Several thousand feet have been used in the Royal Agricultural Society's Buildings, Northampton.

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